The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MARCH 9 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

EMMET.

BY REV. THOS. AMBROSE BUTLER, ST. LOUIS.

[*From his Book—"The Irish on the Prairies, etc."*]

I.

The clouds are hast'ning day's decline,—their mighty folds are spread
Above our island's giant frame, like palls that wrap the dead;
And gleams of light fall faintly down, and quickly fade away,
Like flushes on the cheeks of youth that herald life's decay.

II.

Within a gloomy prison cell a gallant youth appears,—
The light of Freedom's bright up-rise illumed his path of years.
Young Emmet dared to love our isle, and love engender'd zeal;
He pledg'd his life in Erin's cause to work the Nation's weal.

III.

Adown through grated windows dim the struggling daylight falls,—
The gloom is spreading round the cell—it creeps along the walls;
And dark the fate that hovers near, yet Robert's heart is warm,—
He hopes, he prays that Freedom's bark may weather through the storm.

IV.

But hark! the iron bolts are drawn—the door is opened wide,
And soon a maiden, weak and sad, is standing by his side.
Adown her cheeks the pearly tears in ceaseless streamlets flow;
Her heart has burst beyond its bounds beneath a weight of woe!

V.

"Ah, Sarah! fondest, dearest one! my days of joy have fled;
The heart that bears a double love will soon be with the dead:
The heart that beat in happy times for you and Erin's isle,
Will soon be still, and feel no more a loving woman's smile.

VI.

"But O! when death has seal'd my eyes, and quench'd the vital flame,
Remember Robert through the years, and guard the martyr's fame.
And when amidst the happy scenes thy lover loves so well,
Think, think while living how he lov'd, and loving how he fell!

VII.

"Aye, fell! but not where Erin's flags midst gallant columns wave!
A martyr in my country's cause, I find an early grave.
But weep not! sweeter far to die in Freedom's blessed cause,
Than live a slave beneath the sword that dire Oppression draws!

VIII.

"If cowards slight this noble cause, and mock my brief career,
Subdue thy throbbing, bursting heart, and dry the gushing tear,
And praise thy gentle voice awhile thy lover's fame to save;—
O! bless the cause of Fatherland—give honor to the Brave!

IX.

"Farewell! my life is dwindling fast, as fades the light of day;
We'll meet again, to part no more, in regions far away;—
Above the skies, beyond the stars, where tyrants ne'er can dwell—
Find treasure! dearer than life! my Sarah, fare thee well."

X.

One mighty sigh of grief up swells, as swells the troubled tide;
One moment more of deepest woe, and Sarah leaves his side,
But through the lapse of stormy years no woman dare assail
The name of Emmet—Freedom's child—the pride of Innisfail!

THE POSTILION OF SENTIS.

On the 14th of February, 1819, the stage coach from Sentis Interlaken, in Switzerland, was found empty on the highway, near Gwormis. The four horses had evidently sank exhausted to the ground, and had then frozen to death. In the coach itself lay two young women, stone dead, and also frozen rigid, with several terrible wounds in their breasts. The trunks had been broken open, and a quantity of wearing apparel lay scattered round the stage coach.

The stage driver was missing, but his postilion's bugle was found in a ditch on the roadside.

The environs of Gwormis, where this horrible scene was discovered on the above mentioned day, are peculiarly wild and deserted. The three peasants, who were the first to be on the spot, fled in dismay to the village, and half an hour afterward about two hundred men and women, all of whom, a prey to the utmost consternation, were assembled round the stage coach.

The coach should have reached Gwormis, in its regular course, on the preceding day, at an early hour in the morning, so that there was every probability that the horrible deed had been committed about twenty-four hours before it became known. In effect, the condition of the two corpses in the carriage, and of the four poor animals, who had so wretchedly perished in their trail, left no doubt of it that such had been the case.

But who could have perpetrated this fearful outrage?

Was it the missing postilion? Or had the stage coach been assailed by a band of highway robbers?

The letter-box was missing, and on the persons of the two murdered women not a single piece of jewelry was found. And yet both of them were very well dressed and at the same time the ladies of the higher classes in Switzerland were fond of wearing a great deal of jewelry.

Both of them were only between eighteen and twenty years of age. One was a fine blonde, whose large and beautiful blue eyes still stood wide open, their rigid expression of intense terror presenting a most painful spectacle. The other young lady had auburn hair, and a most transparent complexion. Her eyes were closed. Her smiling mouth was slightly parted. Had there not been about her the pallor of death, one might have almost believed that she was only asleep, and that pleasant dreams were hovering round her.

The village Mayor of Gwormis at once sent an express messenger to the next station on the way towards Sentis to convey the distressing intelligence to the authorities there, and to ascertain from the Postmaster who the murdered passengers might be, and what the name of the missing postilion was.

The next station was the town of Burgdorf, and, owing to the deep snow and frozen roads, the messenger did not reach that place until one o'clock in the afternoon. The news he brought created profound horror, the more so as the Postmaster saw from his route-book that the murdered women were the daughters of Judge Sind, of Berne, the President of the highest Tribunal in the Canton of Switzerland. They had been the only passengers in the stage-coach. The name of the postilion, who had driven them on that ill-starred occasion, was Richard Bergly, of Sentis. In the missing letter-box had been about ninety letters, and four bags of money, the aggregate sum whereof had amounted to 2,100 florins, a larger sum than had been ever before sent under the postilion's care. Owing to the gdorf but doubt was entertained at Berne, that Richard Bergly had murdered the two girls in order to appropriate the money in the letter-box.

As may be imagined, a shout of execration arose immediately against the supposed perpetrator of this great crime, and half a dozen young men offered to accompany the officers who were dispatched to Gwormis in order to assist them in their search for the great criminal. Their services were gladly accepted, and altogether ten persons, accompanied by a judicial officer, set out for Gwormis, but they did not reach the scene of horror until after nightfall. There were still a great many persons assembled round the stage coach, where, by order of the village Mayor, every thing had been left in the same condition in which it had been found in the morning.

Half a dozen of the citizens of Gwormis were posted round the carriage, with large pitch torches in their hands, and their lurid glare lent a doubly lugubrious aspect to the dismal scene.

To heighten its tragic effect, it had begun to snow early in the afternoon, and the gale was blowing a somber dirge in the neighboring mountain gorges.

Nothing, of course, could be done until the following morning; but that evening yet another messenger was dispatched to Berne, to convey to the bereaved father, Judge Sind, the dreadful tidings of the unnatural death of his beautiful daughters.

The messenger did not reach the City of Berne until the afternoon of the 16th of February, and when he had transmitted his missive to the Judge, the latter and his wife were perfectly prostrated by the sudden and terrific blow. The two young girls, Misses Annie and Elsie Sind, had been on the way to Interlaken, in the environs of which place their mother's sister, Mme. Greta Benzig, had charge of a flourishing Female Academy.

The news of the calamity spread like wild-fire throughout Berne, and in less than one hour an anxious and highly excited concourse of people had assembled in front of the Sind mansion.

With a supreme effort the old Judge overcame his weakness, and accompanied by his nephew, Andreas Fahlgott, a young man of twenty-four, he sat out the same evening for Gwormis. When they arrived there, at a late hour on the following day, news that added horror to the murder of their beloved relatives awaited them. At daybreak that morning Richard Bergly, the missing postilion, had been found near the point where the double murder had been committed, in the most piteous condition. The poor fellow was half frozen and utterly exhausted; but, when those who found him had asked him to account for his absence until then, he opened his mouth, and it was discovered that a part of his tongue had been cut off, so that he was unable to utter any thing but indistinct sounds. Then the poor, mutilated man held up his hands, and, dreadful to say, his ten fingers had been chopped off.

He was at once taken to Gwormis, and kindly cared for at the village Mayor's house. After his wounds had been dressed by a surgeon the judicial officer from Burgdorf tried to examine him in regard to the murder of the two young girls, and his own mutilation, but as the poor devil could not write in consequence of his mutilation, the undertaking seemed an utterly hopeless one. All that could be elicited from Richard Bergly, who was apparently a man of more than ordinary intelligence was that eleven or twelve men had committed the outrage, he pointing out with the stumps of his hands so many persons. When the Judge and his nephew reached Gwormis another heart-rending scene of woe took place. The two corpses lay in a chamber of the village Mayor. The aged father of the victims threw himself upon their cold remains, sobbing and crying bitterly.

"Oh my sweet angels!" he exclaimed, in a paroxysm of anguish. "Must I find you thus again? Why did I not die before this blow struck me?"

And he kissed the cold lips of his two murdered daughters again and again.

At length the persuasions of his nephew, Andreas Fahlgott, prevailed on him to be more composed. Then they asked to see the mutilated postilion. Weak and feverish as he was, he was compelled to go to bed. After greatly commiserating with the poor sufferer they, too, endeavored to elicit something from him that might throw light upon the horrible fate of their dear ones, but, of course, to no purpose. All at once Fahlgott said to the postilion:

"You can write, poor fellow?"

Richard Bergly sadly nodded his head, but at the same time held up his mutilated hands.

"Never mind that," said the young man; "I will enable you to communicate what you know to us in the morning."

This announcement seemed to gratify the postilion greatly. He sank back into his pillows and then closed his eyes. The Judge and his nephew left the room.

Young Fahlgott immediately went to work and cut a number of sheets of white paper into square pieces, upon which he wrote the letters of the alphabet in a large bold hand.

Next morning, when the postilion was able to leave his couch, he said to him:

"Now, my poor fellow, I will ask you to point out the letters of the words that you wish to be put together, in order to tell us what has occurred. I will take the words down."

The postilion comprehended at once what was wanted of him. And now, while the old Judge, the official from Burgdorf, the village Mayor and others were watching Bergly's movements with intense suspense, he painfully and slowly pushed from the row of letters lying before him on a table those which were to form his anxiously expected statement. The slow operation, in consequence of Bergly's extreme feebleness, occupied four hours, at the close of which the Judge's nephew had at last written out the following statement:

"An hour before daybreak, on the 13th of February, nearly a dozen rough-looking fellows attacked the stage-coach at the sudden bend in the road, three miles east of Gwormis. One of them, whose commands the other bandits obeyed, was a very tall man, about thirty years of age, with a heavy black beard and a red scar across his whole face. I was dragged from the box and blindfolded. Then I heard the leader of the bandits open the door of the stage coach and address the two young ladies in a threatening tone. They began to scream for mercy, and soon after they shrieked out, 'Murder! murder! After a few minutes their cries died away. Then the bandits began striking the horses; the animals reared and plunged and snorted, and then fell down. Shortly afterward I was hustled off, I do not know in what direction. After walking for an hour we halted; then the bandage was taken from my eyes, and I found myself in a mountain gorge. The bandits built a fire. The tall leader said I must join them; I begged him to let me go; he knocked me down, and said if I did not obey I would have to die. Next day he asked me again. I implored him to release me: he swore a terrible oath, and said he would comply with my request; then he called four of his men to hold me, and, pulling my tongue out of my mouth, he cut off a piece of it; thereupon he chopped off my fingers with his large knife, and said, 'Now you may go, dog? I guess you won't be able to betray us.' Two of the robbers led me the same night to the place where I was found. That is all."

The startling narrative made a profound impression upon all the listeners of the mutilated postilion, but upon none of them more so than upon the aged father of the murdered girls.

When Richard Bergly had finished his painful story, Judge Sind said, in a somber tone:

"I believe I know the human monster who committed the atrocities. Revenge, for the severe punishment I was compelled to inflict upon him in my judicial capacity several years ago, undoubtedly was his motive. I refer to the infamous Carl Wurgersheim, who has for the past five years led the life of an outlaw and highway robber in various parts of our country. Some time ago I received a letter from him, in which he threatened my life. I never bestowed a serious thought upon it. The description which this poor man has just given us of the leader of the bandits agrees with Wurgersheim's personal appearance."

Judge Sind offered a reward of five thousand florins to whosoever would give a clue to the whereabouts of Wurgersheim, and for a week the surroundings of Gwormis were scoured by hundreds of persons, but no traces of the robbers and murders could be found.

Then the bereaved father returned sadly, with his nephew and the remains of his two daughters, to Berne, having previously sent back the mutilated postilon to Sentis, and promised to care for him during the remainder of his life.

At Berne, the Government in compliance with the popular wish, added to Judge Sind's offer of five thousand florins another of the same amount, for the apprehension of Wurgersheim. This Wurgersheim had studied law at Aeadelberg and Basle, but had always been a reckless, worthless fellow. At Berne, he had seduced his tailor's wife, and then beaten the wronged husband to death. He was tried for this outrage before Judge Sind, who sentenced him in accordance with the criminal code then in Switzerland, to receive sixty lashes on the bare back, and to work for one year in the chain gang that cleaned the streets of Berne. Wurgersheim was perfectly thunderstruck upon receiving this sentence. He implored the Judge to commute his sentence to imprisonment. This the Judge declined to do. The culprit was publicly flogged, and had then to sweep every day the streets of Berne, chained to another criminal. While the executioner was belaboring his back with an enormous cowhide Wurgersheim constantly roared out.

"Sind! I will have my revenge!"

And every time he was led out to work on the streets he uttered similiar exclamations.

The offered reward of 10,000 florins proved too much for the fidelity of one of Carl Wurgersheim's own men. On the 13th of March, 1819, there appeared before the Prosecuting Attorney of Berne a rough-looking man, who refused to give his name, and who said that, on certain conditions, he would furnish information that would lead to the apprehension of Carl Wurgersheim. He wanted not only the promised reward but also a free pardon for himself and the other nine members of Wurgersheim's band, to which he admitted he belonged. His own pardon was immediately granted him, but that of the other outlaws was refused. After some hesitation the informer, whose name was Michael Gurtzner, consented to tell his tale on these terms. He said Wurgersheim and his band had been, since the double murder near Gwormis in the Canton of Vaud, where they had acted with extreme caution; but on the 19th of March they intended to rob the Catholic church at Wyla, which contained certain golden vessels of the costliest description. Wurgersheim intended, then, to visit Berne secretly in order to see his former mistress.

The informer gave so many details that no doubt could be entertained of his veracity. So, on the 19th of March, twenty stalwart gendarmes were secretly stationed in the church of Wyla, whither they had been sent separately and in citizen's clothes, so as not to excite suspicion.

About eleven o'clock at night Wurgersheim and his men forced open a side door, and quickly entered the church. They had no idea of what was in store for them, but, after lighting their dark lanterns, hastened toward the altar in order to secure their intended spoils.

They were so much concerned about their security that they did not even leave a guard at the door by which they had entered.

At a sign from the officer commanding the gendarmes, the latter suddenly rushed, sword in hand, upon the unsuspecting outlaws.

The latter turned around in dismay, and, seeing that the odds were against them, tried to make their escape. Four or five of them were struck down. Wurgersheim shouted to the remainder of his men to drop their dark lanterns and then to escape. This order was obeyed. The church was shrouded all at once in darkness; but the gendarmes forced the robbers back against the altar.

What a scene it was! Pistol shots, shrieks of the wounded, curses and slashing of swords, produced a noise the more horrible as it resounded in a sanctuary. At last Wurgershiem, seeing that there was no hope of escape left, cried in a supplicating voice:

"Spare our lives! We will surrender!"

He and his men threw down their arms. A lantern was lited and the vanquished outlaws menacled. The next day they arrived at Berne. Sentence of death was passed on all of them, but Wurgershiem alone was executed, He died with abject cowardice. The headsman had to drag him violently to the block before he was able to cut off his head. The spectators jeered at him from the moment he appeared, in great trepidation, on the scaffold.

His men were sent to the State Prison for life. Gurtzner then went to France, and after spending his money in dissipation committed some crime, for which he was sent to the galleys for life.

EQUALITY OF MAN.

Remarkable Lecture by Matthew Arnold in London.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway's last letter from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial* is largely devoted to the lecture of Matthew Arnold at the Royal Institution, on the subject of "Equality." Mr. Conway thus gives the substance of the lecture:—

He says that inequality is a religion in England. Its public men and its people utterly ignore the idea of equality. He quoted from Mr. Lowe a passage to the effect that the right principle for England is to concede nothing towards equality, except as some practical emergency may make some such step expedient. He quotes from Mr. Gladstone a remark that equality does not enter into the popular ideas of the English people, and that it is part of their religion to regard a lord as above other people. Contrast with this the ideas of the French, as, for instance, expressed by Madame Georges Sand, who declares equality to be "the goal of humanity." Still more contrast the laws of the two countries. England fosters inequality by preserving the freedom of bequest, with entail and settlement which confer fortune and distinction on one heir above the rest. In France the great revolution abolished that and interfered with freedom of bequest, dividing up the property as provided for in the Code Napoleon. All nations which preserve the freedom of bequest foster inequality. The French system prevails in Belgium, Holland, the Southern Rhenish provinces, the chief cantons of Switzerland, and substantially in Italy. In the United States the English law prevails, but public opinion and practice render it nugatory. He [Arnold] once heard an American, when asked how it was they preserved over there the right of a man to bequeath his property to one member of his family, reply, "Set aside the will on plea of insanity." After noting the tendency to equality in Australia and other English colonies, Mr. Arnold considered the results of the two systems on civilization. Civilization he defined as the humanization of man in society. The humanization of man meant his perfection in mind and character, and it could be only attained in society. He said that humanization of man had to be traced on different lines. The Greeks emphasized intellectual culture, and he quoted from one of them a declaration that "they who share our culture are more our brothers that those who are of our blood." Germany had always represented not general culture, but systematic knowledge of things necessary to be known. France had a genius for society. Voltaire said that the gift of the age of Louis XIV was "the spirit of society." The genius of England was for conduct—order, decorum, are worshipped here. The lecturer then quoted the evidence of Mr. Hamerton, a competent reporter and observer who had lived a long time in France, concerning its peasantry. He found them, though often unable to read and write, polite, full of tact, and if you talk to the workman in the field you find him able to converse with ease, aptness, and quiet humor. Compare him with a Kentish, or still worse a Scottish laborer, and the contrast is great. Any member of the Royal Institution conversing with an English peasant, must feel that he is speaking to a person in another world,—manner, look, voice, language, all different. There is a partition wall built by ages between them. The lower classes of some places—such as Glasgow—are not civilized. Mr. Arnold quoted from a Frenchman who had lived as long in England as Hamerton in France (but did not name him), and who wrote home that the lower classes of this country did not possess some of the simplest ideas of right and wrong, and cared for nothing but "gin, beer, and fun." These are what Mr. Bright calls the residuum. The lower classes of England were entirely without the sense of beauty, whereas in some other counties—especially in Italy—the illiterate people would give opinions on object of art as correct as those of cultured critics. The lecturer then proceeded to analyze other English classes. He quoted from Mr. Charles Sumner, "a man highly and justly esteemed in this country," a remark that what has struck him most in England was the large number of cultivated, accomplished and refined gentlemen who yet did not belong to the aristocracy. The observation was just, but these gentlemen and ladies, though civilized, had never become a civilized force. The nation moves on still with its three great orders—the aristocracy, the middle class, the lower class. "Our aristocracy is splendid," said Mr. Arnold, and the quaintly made remark excited a burst of laughter in which the many aristocrats present joined loudly. "It is a splendid piece of materialism." It is the ideal of the lower classes, because it is the only one they can understand. Turning to the great Middle Class, an amusing passage was read from the French observer in England already quoted, in which he undertook to explain the excitement here about Moody and Sankey by the fearful annui under which the Middle Class habitually suffered. They were bored to death by barren Bible-reading and dull churches, and anything like a sensation in the guise of Puritanism was irresistible. Mr. Arnold entirely agreed with this. He quoted the orders made by the Puritan Parliament for burning the art-gallery which Charles I had got together, and which contained some invaluable pictures, among others nine Raphaels, twenty-eight Titians, and a large number of Correggios. "Ordered, that all these pictures which have no superstition in them shall be sold. Ordered, that all the pictures containing representations of the Second Person of the Trinity be burned. Ordered, that all the pictures containing the Virgin Mary be burned." There you see the weak side of the parliamentary Government. Those men hardly possessed the spirit of beauty. So our Middle Class entered the prison of Puritanism, and have had the key turned on them for 200 years. To-day the larger part of them are still talking about the Bible and eternal punishment nothing interesting, still under "the immense ennui"—of which Professor Goldwin Smith must have known a good deal during the long winter evenings at Toronto. That class which Mr. Sumner notified here represents the reaction against them; they found this religion not true, that kind of life not true, and said:—"Your type is amiss; we are not all going to be like that." The aristocracy were driven by Puritanism still further from religious ideas, and had become a splendid materialism. The lower classes, worshipping the aristocracy at a distance, saw it out of reach, and seeing in the middle class little attraction, were thrown upon themselves, and took to "beer, gin and fun." Our politics is divided into two parties—the Liberal upholding the middle class, the Conservatives devoted to the aristocracy, and neither humanizing society. The social genius of France was able to win the affection of Alsace and Lorraine. English in equality with far longer time to work, finds Ireland still unconciliated. It is only by improvement of manners, by culture of the popular sense of beauty, by increase of happiness, that the social quality can be obtained. These, were they united with the strong points of England—its energy and reverence for right conduct—would civilize the nation. France (to deal with Sir Erskine May's dilemma) could not equalize her political with her social progress because she did not wish, and would not have a moral reform. America showed some of the disadvantages of having political equality before social equality—and the manners on which it so largely depends—are developed. But when we turn to look at home, here in England, we find that inequality has materialized the upper classes, vulgarized the middle and brutalized the lower class, and we understand the wisdom of the Greek who, while he said "Evil communications corrupt good manners," also "Follow equality."

The audience, which listened with profound attention to this lecture, evidently impressed, but also skeptical, were for the most part influential men and women—authors, speakers, thinkers. It may be that some scores of years hence the doctrines taught will gather to some definiteness, and bring some minds in concert for their aim. Meanwhile, how small is the extent of force wielded by this ablest lecture heard this year in England! No newspaper to-day is conscious that it was delivered. It may appear some day as an article in the Nineteenth Century. People will read it lazily, and say Matthew has got a new hobby; but this old "one-horse shay" constitution will rumble on till it turns to a pile of dust.

Food and the Human Body.

The basis of the science of food is in some degree uncertain. "No complete chemical examination of the total constituents of a healthy human body has yet been made," Prof. Church tells us, and the reason of this is obvious. We believe that in the course of the Franco-German war a number of soldier killed in action were sent by the Ger an authorities to an Italian laboratory. Whether the analysis were ever completed we do not know, but no results have been published. Meanwhile, we must be content with such approximations as have hitherto been made. It is probable that they are practically sufficient. The constituents of the human body, taking elements the names of which will be familiar to the general reader, rather than compounds, are 16 in number, seven of them being metals, nine non-metallic. The metals weigh altogether (11 stone, or 154 pounds being taken as the standard weight of the whole body) something less than five pounds, nearly four of which are calcium, the basis of lime, supplying the chief part of the bones and teeth. Of iron there are 65 grains, a small amount, but very important, as giving color to the blood. Among non-metallic elements oxygen is the most important, amounting to no less than 109 pounds; and next to this carbon, weighing not quite 19 pounds. Of phosphorus, which, if some physiologists are to be believed, supplies the motive power of the whole, there is 1 pound 12 ounces, 25 grains. The weight of water in the body, to speak of compounds not elements, is almost exactly the same as that of oxygen in the other list. The practical science of food is, of course, to keep up the supply of these substances to their normal quantity, and here comes in the function of chemistry, which, having informed us what there is in the body, tells us what there is in each of the substances we commonly use to supply its needs.—*The Spectator.*

—Our milling industry, *The American Miller* maintains, ranks next to that of iron. The number of mills is over 25,000, affording employment for more than 60,000 men, whose annual wages are about $20,000,000, and turning out yearly 50,000,000 barrels of flour, of which 4,000,000 barrels are exported to foreign countries. Pennsylvania has the most mills (nearly 3,000), New York stands next with about 2,000, and other States follow, with from 700 to less than 100. Minnesota's mills are largest, and employ the greatest average number of men, namely, five in each.

FLOTOW, the composer of "Martha," is a man of 66, with long, white hair, beard, and moustache. His cheeks are round and full, and he makes constant use of perfumes. He is about to produce a new opera entitled, "Roseliana."

OLD LETTERS.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

Ay, better burn them. What does it avail
To treasure the dumb words so dear to us?
Like dead leaves tossed before the autumn gale
Will be each written page we cherish thus
When Time's great wind has swept them all away—
The smiles, loves, tears, and hatreds of to-day.

Living, we hoard our letters, holding them
Sacred and safe as almost sentient things;
So strong the yearning tide of grief to stem,
So true when doubt creeps in or reason stings;
Parting may smile, such golden bridge between;
Change cannot come, where such stamped faith has been.

Dying, we leave them to our children's care,
Our well-prized solace, records of the time
When life lay spread before us, rich and fair,
And love and hope spoke prophecies sublime;
Lore slowly gather through laborious hours,
Wit's playful flashes, sweet poetic flowers.

All these to us, to us—and for a while
Our loved will guard the casket where they lie,
Glancing them over with a tearful smile,
Touching their yellowing loidings tenderly;
A little while; but Life and Time are strong—
Our dearest cannot keep such vigils long.

And by-and-by the cold bright eyes of youth,
Lighting on such old flot-am of the past—
The shattered spars of trust and hope and truth
On the blank shore of Time's great ocean cast—
Will read and judge, with naught of soft behooving,
Dissecting, sneering, anything but loving.

So let us burn them all—the tottering words
The guided baby fingers wrote us first,
The school-boy scribble, lines the man affords
To the old eyes that watched, old hands that nursed,
The girl's sweet nonsense, confidence of friend,
And these, our own, ours only, till the end.

Heap them together; one last fervent kiss,
Then let them turn, ere we do, into dust,
Ashes to ashes. Well and wise it is,
To meet the end that comes, as come it must,
And leave no relics to grow gray and rotten,
Waiting the certain doom of the forgotten.

A BULLY DUELIST.

Some of the Adventures of H. Paul de Cassagnac, the Journalist.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the most accomplished bully on the Parisian press, is at his old tricks again. On Friday last there was a scene of recrimination in the Chamber of Deputies, and on Saturday Cassagnac measured swords with M. Thomson, a Republican Deputy, at St. Germain. The results were a little more serious than usual, M. Thomson's throat being pierced by Cassagnac's sword. The Republican Deputy, it is hoped, will survive, but his recovery is not certain. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of the Bonapartist journal *Le Pays*, is of creole origin and has the complexion of a mulatto. His figure is tall and massive, but stooping, and his aspect as martial as he can make it. Cassagnac plies his pen as if it were a bludgeon, and when not engaged in writing articles of three columns' length—for his style is not concise—he may be generally found fencing in M. Paz's gymnastic rooms, and there is no denying that he fences well. Although but thirty five years of age, he has already fought over fifteen duels, and will probably go on fighting duels until he gets badly stuck in the throat himself. So enthusiastically did he champion the cause of Bonapartism in the days of the Empire that on the 15th of August, 1868, when the Emperor made up his jewels, the only journalist who received the Legion of Honor was this young ruffian. The Empress sent her own Chamberlain, M. de Cosse-Brissac, to congratulate him. One of his most famous duels was with Henri Rochefort, who wields as scurrilous a pen as Cassagnac himself. This was before the war with Germany, Rochefort named pistols as the weapons, not wishing to run the risk of a thrust from such an accomplished swordsman as his adversary, but he calculated entirely without his host, and was badly wounded. Six years afterwards, in 1875, Rochefort challenged Cassagnac because the latter had "a mad dog," in 1872, and pistols were again named as the weapons, but the seconds contrived to get into such a wrangle over the distance that the encounter never came off. Another of his famous fights was with Gustave Flourens, the Radical editor, whom he had assailed with great litterness while the latter was undergoing Government prosecution and confined in prison. Flourens fought with great energy for half an hour, but finally fell exhausted by his wounds. Equally exciting was Cassagnac's encounter with M. Lissagaray. On that occasion Cassagnac simply parried, refusing to expose himself until he had thoroughly wearied out his antagonist. The fiery Gascon losing his prudence and his strength together, at last cried out, "Why don't you strike?" to which Cassagnac smilingly replied, "That's my affair." As soon as he saw that Lissagaray was helpless from fatigue, he coolly ran him through. In July, 1873, Cassagnac had an encounter with M. Arthur Rane, the celebrated Lyonnais Radical, on Luxembourg territory, and was seriously wounded, his antagonist also sustaining some injury. But Cassagnac does not always follow his bluster with fight. About four years ago, he insinuated that M. Clemenceau, a Republican Deputy, was a coward, whereupon Clemenceau sent him a challenge of a rather unique sort, proposing a duel between ten Republican and ten Bonapartist Deputies. To this wholesale invitation Cassagnac contemptuously replied that he would fight nobody but Gambetta, and that the Bonapartist Deputies could not accept such a challenge. On one occasion he refused to fight a certain Lieutenant Lullier, whereupon the latter slapped him, and Cassagnac was content to call for the police. On another occasion a M. Vermorel refused to accept his challenge, and Cassagnac resented this gross affront by spitting in his face on the boulevard and describing the exploit at length in the columns of *Le Pays*. Such is a brief chronicle of some of the characteristic amenities of French journalism.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Rutherford B. Hayes's Beliefs and his Weakness.

Donn Piatt, who is an old personal friend of President Hayes, and was one of the guests at his silver wedding, writes thus of him to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"It is generally admitted on all sides that our President is honestly striving to do his duty, and that he has ability of a marked order. Although of Whig origin and Republican education, he believes in the Jeffersonian theory of government—supposed to be the foundation of the Democratic party—which says that it means simply the intervention of a constable to keep the peace, and that it cannot, in any case, be paternal and remain just. He is, therefore, a strict constructionists of the Constitution, opposed to internal improvement: to protection of certain interests through legislation, called 'industries' by my friend Pig Iron Kelley; believes hard money the poor man's currency, because of its intrinsic value; would cut down the civil service to the actual wants of the Government, and in all offices of mere routine would appoint on the tests established by Jefferson, which read, 'Is he honest, capable and a friend of his country?' regardless of the incumbent's political or religious beliefs.

"In all this I speak from the book, for I have before me a letter written to me by Governor Hayes when Grant was President under his first inauguration, in which Rutherford chides me for attacking Ulysses S., insisting that he (Grant) was sound on all these propositions.

"And you want to know why, being such a statesman, he gets on so awkwardly. The answer is easy enough—he has no following, and for two reasons. The Lord has given every creature from Sherman to Bismark—and that includes all that Noah took into the ark—an instinct by which to know its enemy, and this every Republican feels when he comes in contact with the President. When Hayes addresses his party the sheep do not recognize the voice of the shepherd. The Democrat, on the other hand, being a man who believes in a name and hopes for an office, will not follow Hayes because he was nominated at Cincinnati instead of St. Louis.

"The other reason is that our President lacks that force of character which inspires respect, if not fear. Personally he is without enemies, and for the same reason without friends. He neither repels nor attracts. Men willing to be his friends and support his measures discover that they can get just so near and no nearer. He is all smiles amiability and polite attention, but it is all like sunlight playing on ice. The chill is there, and all the more aggravating from the appearance of warmth. He is as reticent in the expression of feeling or opinion as Grant, and of a worse sort, for he talks but says nothing. One feels that he is fencing all the time. His selection of friends if I may use that word, and of his Cabinet, indicates his characteristic. Stanley Matthews, by far the ablest man of his party, is a friend who freezes to you in the literal sense of the term."

BLUFF BEN. WADE.

His Views of the Code as a Senator and a Citizen.

General James S. Brisbin, an intimate friend of the late Ben Wade, has recently published in the *Spirit of the Times* a number of anecdotes touching this period of the hard-headed and hard-hitting old Senator's career. They are colored as highly as they will bear, but they illustrate Senator Wade's well-known character so aptly that some of them may be repeated.

Soon after he had taken his seat, says General Brisbin, he listened while a Northern Senator was assailed by one of his Southern colleagues, and remarked that if anybody should thus assail him or his State he would at once give the accuser the lie. A few days after some Senator whose name is not given, called the Ohioans "negro-thieves." Wade jumped up and called him a liar. An apology was demanded and not given. The next day a gentleman called upon the Senator from Ohio, and asked the usual question touching his acknowledgment of the code.

"I am here," he responded, "in a double capacity. I represent the State of Ohio and I represent Ben Wade. As a Senator I am opposed to duelling; as Ben Wade I recognize the code."

"My friend feels aggrieved," said the gentleman, "at what you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask for an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday, as I have some respect for the chamber. I now take this opportunity of saying what I then thought, and you, if you please, to repeat it, 'Your friend is a foul-mouthed old blackguard!'"

Next morning Mr. Wade came into the Senate, and proceeding to his seat, deliberately drew from his coat two large pistols, and, unlocking his desk, laid them inside. No further notice was taken of the affair of the day before. Wade was not challenged. Again, as General Brisbin relates, soon after Preston Brooks's assault upon Sumner, Wade picked a quarrel with Toombs, and to a friend of Toombs who came to him he said that he wanted to fight.

"You surely cannot be in earnest, Mr. Wade," said Toombs's friend.

"Why, of course, I am. You see, we Northern men don't like to fight. Now, I am opposed to the code, and so are my constituents; but you fellows have broken Sumner's head, and we must spunk up a little, or you will break all our heads. The shortest way to end the matter is to kill off a few of you, and I have picked upon old Toombs as my man; he will have to challenge me. Then, of course, I will have the choice of weapons, and I will take my old rifle, and——me if I don't bring him down at the first crack."

When Toombs heard of what Wade had said, he replied, "I can't challenge him; if I do, he will kill me."

It appears that Toombs and Wade had been out together shooting with a rifle several times, and while Toombs could shoot well with a pistol, he was a poor rifle shot. Wade was an old hunter, and, at a distance of 100 yards, could hit a dollar almost every shot. Mr. Wade afterwards said to General Brisbin: "If old Toombs had challenged me that time, as I expected he would, I would have made him put a patch on his coat the size of a dollar over his heart, and the old fellow would have got demoralized when he saw me drawing a bead on it and missed me, while,——me if I wouldn't have cut the patch!"

"In God We Trust."

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Please inform us when and by what authority the "legend" of the dollar was changed from "*E Pluribus Unum*" to "*In God We Trust.*"

Yours, DAYTON.

March 2.

The history pertinent to this inquiry is as follows:

"The act authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar provides that there shall be on the silver dollar the devices and superscriptions provided by the act of January 18, 1837, Section 13 of which reads as follows: 'That upon the coins struck at the mint there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side of each of said coins there shall be an inscription emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America," and a designation of the value of the coin.' Section 18 of the coinage Act of 1873, further provides that there shall be upon the coins the inscription '*E Pluribus Unum*,' and that the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may also cause the motto 'In God we trust' to be inscribed upon such coins as shall admit of such motto."

The motto "In God we trust," was one of the matters worked in upon the "codification," as they called it. The pretense of the legislation was that there was a great deal to do, while the real object was to get rid of silver as lawful money, and the motto in question was a part of the ornamental work thrown in. We presume the pious Linderman or the serious Boutwell thought of the solemn words. They ought to have put it on the trade dollar, for the benefit of the ungodly Chinese.

A LONDON society journal lays great stress upon the fact that at Baron Rothschild's ball, recently, the Austrian Crown-Prince led out the hostess, while all the other royalties in the set danced with American ladies—Lady Mandeville, Mrs.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 9, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

PREMIUMS FOR 1878.

A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.

We offer the following list of Premiums, to take effect January 1, 1878, and to continue in force until April 1, 1878.

For Club of 400 Subscribers—A first class spring buggy to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 100 Copies—A Sewing Machine to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 50—An Elgin Company American Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 25—A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 20—A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months, postage prepaid to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 10—One copy of THE WEEKLY POST, free, to getter up of Club; and, lastly,

To each and every yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, from and after January 1 until April 1, 1878, a beautiful engraving.

Address

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The people demand of the United States the immediate unconditional Repeal of the Resumption Law, Remonetization of Silver, a Greenback Currency, Withdrawal of National Bank Notes, Greenbacks and Silver to be made a Legal Tender in Payment for all Debts, Public and Private, without Limit.

☞ The Bondholder to share equally the burdens of Government with industry and labor, are doctrines advocated by

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST,

$1.50 per Year, in Clubs of Five. **$2.00** per Year Single Subscription. **$1.50** per Year, in Clubs of Ten, and One to Getter-up of Club. *All Postage Paid by the Publishers.*

PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, delivered by Carriers and Agents at **15** cents per week.

Address

JAMES P. BARR & CO.

THE SILVER BILL A LAW.

Mr. HAYES' veto is of the character one would naturally look for from a timid, uncertain man, not at all positive he has any right to veto anything. He concedes the desirableness of the double standard—to placate the silver men—but insists that silver demonetized should be gauged by the existing gold standard; this to conciliate the gold-bugs. After kicking silver out of the coinage of the nation, and depreciating its value, he would re-adjust values in remonetizing it by the value of gold, greatly enhanced, as everyone admits, by the demonetization of silver. A Wall street trick this.

The nub of Mr. HAYES' reasoning, however, lies in his argument that by the action of JOHN SHERMAN, in pledging his co-speculators of the Syndicate, that the bonds refunded, under the act of 1870, should be paid principal and interest in gold, the Government was estopped from paying in gold *or* silver coin, at its discretion. This is not the exact language, but a fair statement,

It is the flimsiest argument that was ever submitted in a state paper. JOHN SHERMAN had no more authority to change the quality of the coin in which the bonds are redeemable than our Pittsburgh lunatic, JOHN MCKEE. That question was determined by the act of July, 1870, authorizing the issue of the five, four and a half and four per cent. bonds, the principal and interest payable "IN COIN" of the then standard value. The face of the bonds say the same thing, that they are payable "IN COIN," gold or silver, at the discretion of the government. Can it be tolerated for a moment that an officer of one of the Executive Departments—the President's clerk and removable at his pleasure—can repudiate this law, and the face of the government securities, by pledging the faith of the government they shall be payable in gold coin alone, when the law creating these bonds says they shall be payable in gold *or* silver. This is like the smart trick of that eminent financier, AUGUST BELMONT of the Syndicate, who, in advertising these bonds, declared them payable "in coin, gold." He had just as much authority as SHERMAN to make the interpolation. It was a fraud in both cases. We only wonder HAYES didn't quote BELMONT'S advertisement, as he does JOHN SHERMAN'S illegal guarantee, to prove the Silver bill a measure of repudiation.

To the extent of its feeble power, Mr. HAYES' message is an attack on the credit of the government and the good faith and honesty of the American people. He talks of the Silver bill being a measure of fraud and repudiation; remarks that well deserved the stinging rebuke of Mr. COX in the House that "it was a charge of fraud by a fraud." While Mr. HAYES makes much of the presumptous and illegal pledge of JOHN SHERMAN that the bonds are payable in gold coin, from the beginning to the end of his message there is not a syllable intimating that there is in existence such a law as that approved July 14, 1870, declaring the principal and interest of the bonds payable "in coin." This extract is from the funding law, the sole authority for the issue of the bonds in question:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $200,000,000, coupons of registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of $50, or some multiple of that sum, REDEEMABLE IN COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN SUCH COIN, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

On the 14th of July, 1870, the silver dollar of 412½ grains was an unlimited legal tender.

And if this is not enough to rebut Mr. HAYES' charge of fraud and repudiation, here is a copy of the face of the bonds, as they are now sold in the money markets of the world:

The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of—— dollars. This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, as amended by an act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of July, 1907 IN COIN OF THE STANDARD VALUE OF THE UNITED STATES ON SAID JULY 14, 1870, WITH INTEREST IN SUCH COIN from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

This shows that the *de facto* President does not scruple to suppress important and controlling facts with all the unscrupulousness of a station house shyster. In the bulky record of American State papers we do not believe a similar instance of disregard of the fundamental principles of honest discussion can be found.

—But the House and Senate treated the veto message according to its deserts, and disposed of it in the most summary manner and with scant courtesy. There was no debate on it in either branch. The House passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 196 to 73—or sixteen more than the required two-thirds, while it went through the Senate by a vote of 46 to 19—or two more than were needed. *The Silver bill is now a law,* Mr. HAYES and JOHN SHERMAN to the contrary notwithstanding. Next in order come the repeal of the Resumption law and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes.

JEWS IN AMERICA.

Not until after 1850 did the increase of the Hebrew population in the United States become sufficiently rapid to be marked. Their immigration into this country is an affair of but a quarter of a century. Basing present estimates of their numbers on the census of 1870, they are now reckoned to be not less than 250,000 strong in the whole country. In 1850 there were but 15,000 of them. Considering that the depression of business and the depreciation in all kinds of property have involved commerce and trade more than any other interests, and remembering that the Jews are wedded by long habit to trade above every other interest or vocation, it will be at once understood why immigration from this source has fallen away as it has for the last three or four years. In the recent issue of the *North American Review* there is the first of a series of articles on the life of the Jews in the United States, written by GUSTAV GOTTHEILL, a distinguished member of that race. He claims that "their more recent settlement in this country affords probably the most instructive phase in the modern development of Jewish history." The Hebrew in the United States finds a larger measure of individual liberty than he had ever enjoyed anywhere before. Their congregations number 400, and their institutions and societies 157, making in all 557 organizations. The membership is estimated to be about 16,000, and the value of the property held by them not far from $8,000,000. There are fourteen public institutions under the exclusive control of Jews, some of them being unsectarian in their benefits. These institutions are not connected with the congregations. But there are other hospitals supported by them besides those included in the above enumeration. There are numerous Societies devoted to the care of the sick all over the land, the principle to which they are based being that of mutual helpfulness. There is not a place in the Union, says this writer, where even a handful of Israelites dwell that has not its charitable Society. The united Hebrew charities of New York expend $40,000 annually for the support of the poor. Mayor ELY recently made the statement that while the Jews form ten per cent. of the population of that city, they contribute less than one per cent. to the criminal classes. Out of 8,000 persons in the various public institutions, only 33 are Jews. There is a common opinion that the Jew posesses the magic art of securing wealth, but it will be found that the only secret of his prosperity consists in his "genius for patience, courage, diligence, economy, and consecration of earnings to the comfort and elevation of his family." It is a secret with which it would be well for the rest of us to become more familiar.

THE THIEVES' CARNIVAL—ANOTHER CHAPTER.

We get another instalment of the investigation of the Committee of the South Carolina Legislature of the robberies of the carpet-bag and negro thieves, during the years they held undisputed sway in that State, backed up by Federal bayonets and the votes of good, sound, moral orthodox Christian Republicans at the North. The chapter we published in THE POST the other day, showing how the State was plundered under the pretence of "Legislative supplies," was bad enough—served to cap the climax of impudent spoliation—but hardly equaled the variety of rascality that is now exposed in the operations of the printing ring. The committee declares that "whilst fraud, bribery and corruption were rife in every department of the State Government, nothing has equaled the magnitude of the management" of this part of the public business. The corruption knew no bounds; it extended from the highest State officer to the humblest members of the General Assembly, embracing, in fact, a majority of the State officials and two-thirds of the whole number of members of the Legislature. The amount appropriated and paid during the eight years of carpet-bag rule, covering the publication of laws, general printing and other objects, really foreign, but charged to this account, was $1,326,589. Thus in eight years the cost of public printing for this prostrate State was largely in excess of the entire amount paid on the same account from the establishment of the State Government up to 1868, including all payments in Confederate currency. In one year poverty stricken South Carolina, with a total of taxable property extravagantly assessed at $183,913,317, paid $450,000 for public printing, exceeding by $122,932 13 the cost of like work in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and New York, the five wealthiest and most populous States of the North, East, West and South. Could the case against the South Carolina corruptionists be more strongly presented than in this simple but astounding statement?

This business was managed by the "Carolina Printing Company," which was organized by R. K. SCOTT, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, PARKER, CASS CARPENTER and others. The two first-named are ex-Governors, and the saintly CHAMBERLAIN, at the time of the robberies, was a convenient Attorney General. The theory of the plunder was that as the printing was a matter of State patronage, the conspirators, all holding offices of trust, should have a percentage of the profits. Pay certificates in sums of from three to five thousand dollars were drawn ostensibly for current printing, and one-third or one-fourth of the amount realized was given to the chairman of the committee for division among friendly Senators. These certificates were discounted at the bank in which PARKER, SCOTT and CHAMBERLAIN were stockholders, and the certificates were honored by the State Treasurer, CARDOZA, who was paid well to do his part. Moreover, the printing claims were systematically raised. In one instance, a claim for $45,000 was sold to SCOTT, PARKER and NAGLE, State officials; it was raised to $90,000, the State being thus defrauded out of $45,000 at a single stroke.

The ring widened as time passed until, besides the State officials named, judges, editors, reporters, lobbyists and members of the Legislature had to be paid to secure the passage of the printing bills, and the bills, of course, were raised by amendments to meet the new demands. In reference to an appropriation of $250,000 approved December 21, 1872, it is stated that Governor MOSES was paid $20,000, Treasurer CARDOZO $12,500, three Senators $5,000 each, Lieutenant-Governor GLEAVES $300, ex-Lieutenant-Governor RANSIER $500, and others smaller amounts. Twenty-two Senators out of thirty-three were paid "gratification checks" on account of this bill, and the gross amount disbursed by the ring to secure its passage was $98,500. In another case $57,200 was paid to twenty-seven Senators and the Lieutenant-Governor, and $28,000 went to the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller-Ceneral. In a very short space of time $385,866 90 was paid out to State officials and legislators, and in forced contributions to Republican newspapers, one of which was owned by CHAMBERLAIN and CARDOZO. In the diary of the Clerk of the Senate, WOODRUFF, now in possession of the committee of investigation, there is this entry: "February 5, 1873. The only thing I regret is the payment of $10,000 to CHAMBERLAIN." Another witness, one JONES, Clerk of the House says: "In order to obtain money on our claims we were forced by Governor CHAMBERLAIN and Treasurer CARDOZO to support the *Union-Herald* while it existed."

The committee states that seventy-one *out* of seventy-one Republican members, and three out of eighteen Democrats participated in these robberies. We have still another instalment, showing how a United States army officer—the notorious Major MERRILL—lobbied a $35,000 appropriation through the Legislature for his own benefit, as pay for suppressing the Ku-Klux. Whether he divided with GRANT or BABCOCK, who kept him on this duty in South Carolina, can only be guessed at. But we must reserve MERRILL'S rascality for another day. We don't want to disgust our readers with developments, but only desire that they shall realize how one of the "old thirteen" was plundered by reckless knaves in the name of God and Liberty and the Republican party.

THE RISE IN SILVER.

The rise in silver even in advance of the enactment of the Silver bill, and in advance of any demand for coinage, has embarrassed the gold faction. Had the Silver bill provided for free coinage, or had it provided for the deposit of silver bars in the Treasury and the issue of certificates therefor, as is done with gold, there would have been an immediate market for every surplus ounce of silver now mined, and silver and gold would at once have resumed their accustomed relative values. The price of silver has, however, advanced within a week from 53⅞ pence to 55¼ pence per ounce in London. When silver sells for 59 pence per ounce, 371¼ grains, or the silver in the old dollar of 412½ grains, will be equivalent to the gold in value. The coinage of silver will not expel or drive out the coin. Those who have been deceived into buying gold expecting it to rise because of the introduction of the "debased silver money," have discovered the falsity of their predictions. There has, moreover, grown up within the last ten days and since the adoption of the resolutions declaring all bonds payable in silver, an extraordinary demand for the 4 per cent bonds, purchased with gold at par, and payable, principal and interest, in silver. The terrible consequence of paying the National debt in "debased coin" does not seem to deter any one from buying silver bonds at par in gold. The silver dollar, long before $50,000,000 can be coined, will be at par with gold, and the country will have a gold, silver and paper currency, all of equivalent values.

THE office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, made vacant a few days since, by the death of Hon. R. W. TAYLOR, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio, is one of the most important offices at the capital. The law makes the First Comptroller a check upon every department of the Government, and not even the President's order or the peremptory order of the Secretary of the Treasury, is of any avail so long as the First Comptroller withholds his approval to an account. During the administration of President GRANT the authority of First Comptroller TAYLOR was resisted several times by high officials, and once by the President. In every instance the Comptroller maintained his position. He went so far as to inform President GRANT that his resignation could be had at any moment, but never his signature to papers which his judgment could not approve. The ability required for the office is greater than for any position in Washington. The President may remove him, but cannot reverse his decisions on accounts that come to him for audit. The office has a salary of $5,000 a year, and there are a horde of applicants already in the field. The late Comptroller, Mr. TAYLOR, was appointed by LINCOLN in 1863, and held the position longer than any of his seventeen predecessors, except JOHN ANDERSON of Tennessee, who held it from 1815 to 1836.

"OLD IRONSIDES," otherwise the "Constitution," had a good send off from Philadelphia, with her cargo of exhibits for the Paris Exposition, on Tuesday last. There is not much of the historic old ship left, however. The beautiful lines of the original model remain unchanged, but two stout beams of the old wood—when she fought the Guerriere, Cyane and Levant—in conspicuous position near the cabin door, are all that is left of the original make-up of the gallant frigate. The "Constitution" takes six hundred tons of American exhibits mainly from this State; and leaves two hundred and fifty tons for another ship. These exhibits are of large variety, the useful, however, largely preponderating over the ornamental, and what is more to the purpose, they consist largely of articles that can be manufactured and produced in this country for the export trade. This latter quality of the goods sent out will probably prove to be most beneficial in its results, as we need new markets, and this will help to get them. It is significant of the rapidly growing interest in the American section of the Paris Exposition, that, while it was expected that two ships would be ample to carry the American contributions, the two that have already cleared have gone out as full as they could be stowed, and there is yet remaining for transportation cargoes sufficient to fill two ships more.

SOME of the sentences employed (in Hayes' veto) are so strong that we have no doubt they will serve as watchwords in the future, as, for instance, the assertion that "National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity."—*Chronicle.*

The Silver bill proposes to keep the "National promises with unflinching fidelity." The funding law of July 14, 1870, says the principal and interest of the bonds shall be paid "in coin of the present standard value." The face of the bonds says the same thing. HAYES and JOHN SHERMAN and the *Chronicle* want to repudiate this pledge in the interest of bondholders and to oppress the people. The Silver bill says *no;* it adheres to the letter and spirit of the contract, and to quote what the *Chronicle* says will be a watchword, "insists the National promises shall be kept with unflinching fidelity." Our afternoon neighbor is preaching the doctrine of personal and government dishonesty. It is a repudiation striker, in the interest of the Wall street wreckers, and against the solemn plighted faith of the American people. The *Chronicle* should mend its ways.

WE hardly think the Pennsylvania Legislature has ever been more degraded in its contempt of honest public opinion than at this session. It was stated in the House on Friday by Mr. JACKSON, Rep., of Mercer, and Mr. SCHELL, Dem., of Bedford—two of the most trustworthy members—that it was a custom in the House for certain members to personate absentees, to answer to their names on roll call and record their fraudulent votes for the members not present. Mr. JACKSON charged that members had voted for absentees, and declared that he could specify an instance and name the member who had thus personated. Mr. SCHELL said that great outrages had been perpetrated by repeaters, ten or twelve bills having been disposed of by them last year, and further said the impression prevailed that clerks had passed bills by manipulating the lists of yeas and nays. A few days ago men were voted who were not present, and the tally lists had to be corrected by outsiders. And yet a measure to prevent these outrages was defeated by the House, not receiving enough votes to pass it! Was there ever a Legislature sunk lower than this?

ON the final passage of the Recorder o b in the House, on Wednesday, the yeas were 106, consisting of 11 Democrats and 96 Republicans; and the nays 74, made up of 60 Democrats and 14 Republicans. There were ten Democrats and ten Republicans absent. The Democrats who voted for the bill were CARVER, of Bucks; CRAWFORD, GENTNER, HOLLAND, LODGE, MACKIN, MARSHALL, MONAGHAN and PALLATT, of Philadelphia; FELTHOFF, of Schuylkill, LAW, of Montgomery, and JUDGE of Luzerne. If there is any necessity in maintaining the Democratic organization, these CAMERON roosters should be shown to the rear and kept there. They are better out of the party than in it. In an emergency the CAMERONS can command their votes, and that is all they want with them or of them.

AMONG the bills reported on Wednesday by the Milltary Committee of the House, was one for the sale of five arsenals—one in Massachusetts, one in New York, one in Pennsylvania, one in the District of Columbia and one in Maryland, leaving thirteen arsenals. The passage of the bill is recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, a Board of Ordnance Officers and the Secretary of War. The present expense of keeping up the arsenals and ground upon which nothing is now manufactured is more than $83,000 annually, and it is estimated by the Board of Ordnance Officers that the arsenals and grounds will sell for $3,816,824 56. The Pennsylvania arsenal referred to is the Allegheny arsenal, in Pittsburgh.

THE figures of an official statement of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad company on all lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for January, 1878, as compared with the same business in the same month in 1877, show an increase in gross earnings of $12,730; a decrease in the expenses of $137,947; an increase in net earnings of $150,677. All lines west of Pittsburgh for the month of January, 1878, show a profit over all liabilities of $143,155. This is quite encouraging, and tells favorably for the steadily improving condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

BEN HILL, under the influence of the sober-second thought, or sweet voices from home, voted for the Silver bill. We hand him over to the *Chronicle.* NAST, by the way, has a carton in *Harper* this week in laudation of HILL for his vote against the Silver bill. The vote in the Senate, counting pairs, showed fifty-two for the bill, twenty-two against, and two (CHRISTIANCY and SHARON) absent. DON CAMERON was in Harrisburg fixing up MACHIAVELLI-TALLEYRAND QUAYS $50,000 sinecure, but was paired.

THE only difference between resumption of specie payments and the present condition, will be that in one case you can compel the banks to give you silver: as it is now the banks almost compel you to take it.

AN interesting volume published by the State of Texas is the "List of Fugitives from Justice." The latest edition contains 4,402 names, from 108 counties, leaving 40 counties to hear from. Of the fugitives, 750 are accused of murder. The Adjutant-General of Texas thinks that within the past two years great numbers of the most dangerous fugitives have fled from the State, and that it is probable that there are not half so many such characters at large in Texas as two years ago. Leading outlaws have been killed, and organized bands broken up. The book in question contains the names of three hundred criminals for whose arrest rewards are offered, ranging from $50 to $1,000 and aggregating $90,000. The list is placed in the hands of every Sheriff and detective in the State, and has been the means of bringing hundreds of law-breakers to punishment.

COLONEL "BOB" INGERSOLL and Mrs. Van Cott happened to be in Buffalo last week, and the latter was reported as speaking of Ingersoll as "a poor barking dog." Thereupon the Colonel wrote her the following note:

"My Dear Madame: Were you constrained by the love of Christ to call a man who has never injured you 'a peor barking dog?' Did you make this remark as a Christian, or as a lady? Did you say these words to illustrate in some faint degree the refining influence upon woman of the religion you preach? What would you think of me if I should retort, using your language, changing only the sex of the last word?"

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GOUGH gets an average of $127 for two hours of muscular effort.

THE Ohio Legislature has passed a bill to allow the owners of real estate sold at Sheriff's sale to have two years to redeem the same.

CHARLES O'CONOR says: "No guilty person should ever plead guilty. He's got as many chances before a jury as a perfectly innocent man."

MRS. BISSETT, near Philadelphia, has a fern farm, devoted exclusively to rearing ferns for the markets, and she derives a handsome income from it.

SEVERAL Paris papers print an order every day in their advertising columns, which, if cut out, will admit the bearer into certain theatres at half price.

CAPTAIN BOYTON is to attempt to swim from Toledo, Spain, to Lisbon, Portugal, a distance of seven hundred miles; then he will try to cross the Straits of Gibraltar.

THE works of the great German gunmaker and manufacturer, Krupp, are insured for $9,500,000, the premium on which is about $12,000 a year. The sum is divided among twelve insurance companies.

GENERAL J. Z. GEORGE, of Mississippi, a leading Democratic politician in that State, and a rival of Mr. Lamar for the United States Senatorship, has been appointed to the Mississippi Supreme bench.

IN no country are statesmen less appreciated than in ours. The Washington *Post* declares that Private Dalzell, whom Ohio delights to honor, is "a living exhibition of either the leniency or inefficiency of the fool-killer."

A MR. HIGGIN is called "Grand Khan of Kern" because he owns and pays taxes on 187,281 acres of land, covering over 292 square miles, in Kern county, Cal. Only five British peers own as large or larger tracts of land.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News* mentions as a matter of current gossip that Democrats there are thinking favorably of Thurman and Lamar as candidates respectively for President and Vice President in 1880.

MRS. MARGARET T. MCWHORTER, who died in Oswego, N. Y., last Sunday, at the age of eighty-one years, was the youngest daughter of the late John Lawrence, Judge-Advocate General of the Army of the Revolution at the time of Andro.

THE man to command the new Artic expedition is John Sherman. Talk about John freezing to death! Why, bless you, there never was an iceberg this side of Spitzbergen that John couldn't warm himself on the shady side of.—*Washington Post.*

SENATOR FERRY was first elected to the position of President *pro tempore* of the Senate March 19, 1871; again on December 20, 1875; and, on the death of Henry Wilson, he again presided over the Senate as acting Vice President, serving until March 4, 1877. He was re-elected on Tuesday.

THERE are 79,000 miles of telegraph wire in the United States, and 6,850 offices, or one mile of line to every thirty-six square miles of area. England has 75,000 miles of line and 5,600 offices, or one mile of line to every one and a half miles of area. Russia has 31,500 miles of line and 900 offices, or one mile of line to every 330 square miles of area.

GENERAL BUTLER, in the House the other day, presented a petition 2,100 feet long, and containing 50,000 signatures, done up in a reel, protesting against transmission through the mails of obscene literature. This, of course, does not affect Congressional speeches wherein statesman call one another liars and other less endearing epithets.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR pleasantly but decidedly objects to the proposal to change the name of Orange street, Utica, to Seymour avenue. While expressing himself gratified by the compliment, he says:—"I pray that a name which has come down to us through nearly three centuries shall be allowed to stand."

GORTSCHAKOFF is eighty years old, the richest man in Russia, and is considered the most agreeable diplomatist in Europe. One reason for his success is ascribed to the fact that he is not required to make speeches to the country. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says he talks slowly, writes grandiloquently and gives high-minded reasons for everything he advises or does.

A FEW days ago Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., requested permission from Governor Vance for the Walker Light Guard to pass through the State of North Carolina on their way to Charleston. Governor Vance replied: "Permission granted to pass through North Carolina with your command. Be virtuous and you'll be happy—but you won't have much fun."

THE late Pope left two wills. In the first he leaves an annual sum of 3,500,000 francs to his successor for the expenses of the Holy See and an annual allowance for the attendants of the former pontifical administration. In the second will the testator, speaking as a private person, makes his nephew his heirs, and leaves 300,000 francs to be distributed among the poor of Rome.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S fees, which were considered enormous in their day, appear inconsiderable beside the sums received by even lesser lawyers in our time. In 1834 his fees amounted to $13,140; in 1835 to $15,183 and in 1836 to $21,793, these sums including his Congressional pay. The largest fee recorded during this period is $7,500 in the New Orleans case and the smallest $20, the usual range being from $50 to $500.

JUST before Mlle. Therese Prevost-Paradol, the second daughter of the brilliant writer, took the veil, her friend, Baroness James de Rothschild, begged her to reflect maturely, telling her affectionately that if she did not feel a very decided vocation for the religious life and preferred the world the Rothschild family would give her a dowry of $60,000. The young novice replied that she was resolved to devote herself to God, and soon after took the vows at Auteuil.

A STORY is told of a well-known member of the Hampden county bar of Massachusetts. In his youthful days he was very expert at kicking the football, and one night he dreamed he was again in the fresh vigor of youth engaged in his favorite sport. Suddenly waking from the dream, he found the bed clothes in the middle of the floor and his wife upon them, weeping as if her heart would break, and crying, "Oh, that I should come to this! Oh, how could you? How could you?" It gradually dawned upon the eminent legal gentleman that he had unconsciously used his wife for a football, but it required some of his most powerful pleading to win his case and obtain a verdict of acquittal from her.

A MARTYR TO DUTY.

Further Details of the Heroic Death of the Dexter Bank Cashier.

His Last Words—"If the Funds have got to go I prefer to go with them."

DEXTER, ME., Feb. 26.—The Savings Bank murder continues to furnish material for great excitement in this vicinity. Dexter is a little village near the northern limit of railroad travel in this State, and in the central part of the village is the Masonic building, and in the second story of which are the Savings Bank of which Mr. Barron was cashier and the National Bank. The daring deed was done in daylight in this building, in a busy village street, and yet no one heard, and there is little evidence that the men were seen going away. That it was done in daylight shows that the robbers were familiar with the bank. They knew that the time lock would be set at night, and then it would do no good if Mr. Barron gave up the combination. It is believed that this was the work of the most expert professionals, for the detectives have found no clue.

HEROISM OF THE MURDERED MAN.

On Friday Mr. Barron left his wife later than usual, saying that it was a holiday, and he was going to the bank to do some figuring and would be home at 3 o'clock. Everything tends to show that he was seized from behind suddenly, and gagged before he could speak while he was filling the coal hod. Then he was bound, and while struggling he received the wounds. Then he was taken to the vault and commanded to disclose the combination. This he refused, and a rope was put about his neck and drawn taut. Then he was threatened with being locked in the vault, his pockets were rifled, the key to the vault door taken, and the door closed and locked on him. Then the robbers escaped.

It is said that when Mr. Barron read the account of the gagging and forcing the combination from Cashier Whittlesey of the Northampton Bank by masked robbers, he said, "If the bank funds have got to go in that way, I prefer to go with them." Had he so preferred last Friday afternoon, he would have saved himself from a terrible death, but the bank of which he was cashier would have lost a very large sum of money. Careful investigation proves this case to be parallel. The cashier of the Northfield Bank in Minneseta was instantly killed after refusal. Mr. Barron was subjected to slow torture and the certainty of an awful death, but he did not yield. The physicians say that Mr. Barron must have suffered intense anguish from the combined effects of the gag and the rope with which the burglars tried to torture him into a confession. This, combined with the foul air of the vault after he was locked in, caused death.

The heroism of the murdered man now appears greater than was at first supposed. The fact that the cash tray had not been returned to the safe makes it probable that the burglar chest was not locked at the time of the attack. Those knowing the ways of the business at the bank say it was Mr. Barron's custom not to lock the burglar chest during the day, only to turn the knob sufficiently to hold the door in place. This chest was found fully locked after the murder. It seems likely, from the way Mr. Barron was treated, that the thieves, having taken him from the rear room supposed this chest was locked and commanded him to open it; that he apparently acceded to their request, but, having got his hand on the knob, fully locked it in their very faces, and said, "Now do your worst—you are foiled;" that they, exasperated at his conduct, did all in their power to compel him to open the chest, and, failing in this, left him for dead in his own treasure-house.

The Trustees of the bank have concluded, from the memoranda left by the murdered man, that the thieves secured about $169 of the bank funds that were in the cash tray, and had not been put in the safe. It also seems probable that they secured some $600 of his own funds, as the Collector paid Mr. Barron that amount late in the afternoon of the murder. The sorrow felt in this community at the event cannot be expressed in words: He was a very "Bayard," a knight without reproach in his life and character, and will not soon be forgotten. He leaves a wife and one child. His life was insured for $16,000.

BUYING UP SENATORS.

A Man Was Once a Slave but the President Could Not Buy Him.

[From the Utica Republican.]

Just before the Republican caucus which decided the fate of the New York Custom House nominations was held, the President sent for Senator Conover to the White House and promised that he should have his entire will in the selection of United States officials, for Florida, and that his personal friends should be taken care of in the way of Consulates, etc., if he would vote for the confirmation of Roosevelt and Prince. To this compact Conover agreed, and then he was asked whether Senator Bruce of Mississippi could be gained by similar inducements. Conover thought it could be done, and Bruce was sent for. Now, Conover is a white man, but Bruce is black—at least, that is the difference in their skins. Bruce as he is, Blanche K. Bruce is a man. Once he was a slave and could be bought. He is not purchasable now. Born in Virginia in 1841, he has raised himself, by his own exertions, to the high position of a Senator, and is not only very much of a man, but has also quite as much of the attributes of a gentleman as his colleague, Mr. Lamar. Bruce was summoned and went to the White House, and was there when the caucus opened. His absence was remarked. Inquiry revealed the fact that the President had sent for the Senator, and a telegraph was flashed at once to the White House to summon him to the caucus. Conover spied the Mississippi Senator as he entered, and went over to him and said:—

"Well, you have seen the President?"

"I have."

"It's all right, I suppose?"

"No, it is not."

"Why, didn't the President promise you all the patronage of your State if you'd vote for his men? He promised me all in my State." To which Bruce responded in a burst of wrath:—

"Yes, sir; he promised me everything, and I spurned it. If he had promised me his place, he could not have bought me. I told him I was a Republican, and should vote with my party if I was killed for it. And I tell you, Mr. Conover, that if you sell yourself and go against us, you will be damned politically and personally forever."

Conover slunk to his seat and executed his part of the compact. Bruce stood by his principles and voted in accordance with them. This strange little chapter of current history illustrates more forcibly than argument the character of the methods by which the Administration seeks to push its influence. It justifies all that we have said in regard to the kind of arguments used by the Administration to draw away five Republican Senators from their allegiance. We may even venture to add that it shows how false are all the pretences of purity put forth by the organs that praise the good intentions of Mr. Hayes. The Administration that purchased Conover, the white Senator, and was spurned by Bruce, the black Senator, has no right to expect the support of the Republican party.

SPURGEON'S health has broken down, and a London paper intimates that the break-down is so complete that the congregation will be scattered,—sheep without a shepherd. There are bill-boards upon the railing, "Clarke and Smith are Coming—See Small Bills," and this is taken to indicate that the Tabernacle is to be turned into a circus.

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

AN ANSWER.

TO S. C.

In the pathway which I travel often have the shadows lain,
Changing with their gloomy presence, all my gladness into pain,
Closing 'round me grieving, chilling, I have felt a weight of care,
But your kindly worded message, brought me joy and sunlight fair;
I was wearied with life's battle—of the hurrying, heedless throng,
But your words so true and tender, cheered and soothed me, made me strong;
Weary with the strife and sinning of the world, I stood apart
And your loving words of comfort fell like manna on my heart.

In the by-gone days when tossing upon Life's tempestuous tide,
The wide waves together brought us, and we drifted side by side;
In those days I learned to love you, treasured then each word and line,
Felt your nature's truth and pureness, longed to call your friendship mine;
Still you seemed far distant from me, hidden by some mystic spell,
And I vainly asked, "Who is it we have learned to love so well?"
But at last through patient waiting, the reward I longed for came,
And among my heart's best treasures, tenderly I placed your name.

And to-night, as I sit thinking how your presence blessed my life,
How your gentle, loving, council cheers and helps me 'mid the strife,
And my busy pen is pausing, while I breathe—a thankful prayer
To the Father who has blessed me with your friendship—treasure rare
And if ever in Life's journey, our barks may drift apart
Our thoughts still drift together, and we still be one in heart;
Then though the changing clouds go shifting o'er us as they will,
He can say one heart still loves us, and one friend is faithful still.

If my love could guard and shield you from the chilling winds of life,
I could crown your path with flowers, shield you from the bitter strife;
And I'll ask the loving Shepherd, He who doeth what is best
That your feet may not grow weary ere you reach the land of rest,
That His arm and love will keep you from life's sadness and from care,
And with joyous light from heaven, cheer your path, and make it fair,
'Till you enter in the portals of the gate of pearly white
Where there cometh never parting, nor sinfulness, nor night.

Knob Pa. DORA J. CAMPBELL.

FATHER DENNY'S LECTURE

In Baltimore last week on the Life and Times of Pius IX.

[Baltimore Paper.]

The lecture at St. Ignatius' Church by the Rev. Father Denny, S. J., was well attended. The subject of the lecture was "The Life and Times of his Holiness Pius IX." and was for the benefit of the Young Catholic's Friend Society. Behind the lecturer and facing the audience were a large portrait of Pius IX., engravings of St. Peter's and the Pantheon, a copy of the Papal arms of Pius IX. and also of Leo XIII.

The life of Pius IX. the lecturer said, should be divided into two parts—the Cross and the Crown. First, as temporal prince, and representing the Cross, he lost everything; suffering all that the Popes ever suffered—persecution, exile, deprived of his lawful possessions, even of Rome, the inheritance of the Holy See. This part of his reign was a failure. Second, as Sovercign Pontiff, he gained everything—did all that the Popes ever did, defined the articles of faith, united all the Bishops, and diffused knowledge and religion throughout the world. Viewed from this standpoint his reign was a success.

The character of the man, which enabled him to endure reverses without losing courage and cheerfulness, and to bear all the glory without losing himself, was indeed noble. So much has been said and written about the public events in the life of the late Pope, and with the details of which every one is familiar, that I shall, said Father Denny, merely skim the surface, devoting the remainder of my lecture to his personal character and private life.

Father Denny then gave a brief outline of the life of the late Pope, who, he said, owed his early piety—as we all do—to a good mother. His first mission was at the school for orphan boys at the house of Tata Giovanni (Daddy John). Several relics were then exhibited by the lecturer, the first being an exact model and form of ticket used in the election of a Pope. The method of writing the name, the way in which the seal is used, and the manner of folding were explained. Models struck at the definition of the Immaculate Conception and the Vatican Council were also shown to the audience.

The most interesting relic exhibited by Father Denny was a white skull cap or zuchuta, which was worn by the late Pontiff on Easter Sunday, 1869, and afterward obtained by Dr. Dubreuil in the following way: At an audience one day with the Pope, Father Dubreuil told him that he would soon leave for America, and was very anxious to carry something as a keepsake. Dr. Dubreuil said he had many requests to make which he knew would be granted, and also one which he was afraid his Holiness would refuse.

"What request is that?" asked the Holy Father.

"I want you to give me that skull cap," pleaded the Doctor.

"I will have to refuse you, as it is the only one I have."

"Divine Providence will provide; I have another in my pocket."

"I fear it will not fit."

"Try it on, Holy Father."

The Pope did so, and found it an excellent fit. The Doctor took the old one and brought it safely to Baltimore. He lent it to Father Denny last night on condition that he would not remove it from its glass case.

The nephew of Father Manning, said the lecturer, once had an interview with the Pope, and while in the act of kissing his foot, stole one of his slippers.

The general routine life of the Popes was then described in detail, and in an exceedingly interesting manner, after which Father Denny particularly referred to the late Pope's amiability, gentleness and childlike simplicity. He was very fond of children, he said, both the rich and poor, and would take little bundles of candies and bon-tons to the poor children in the hospitals.

The birthdays of the children of the nobles were never forgotten by the Pope; he would always send some little present. In conclusion, Father Denny said the late Pontiff was universally loved and respected. His successor is a man of strong intellect and moderate views, and in every way a fitting successor to a good and great man.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SHEEP TROUBLES—Wm. McWilliams, Olney Ill., Jan. 30, 1878, asks: "What shall I do for grub in the head of my sheep at this season of the year? If yours had scab at this season of the year, what would you do for them? What kind of medicine is best and cheapest? Is it good to feed sulphur?

B. G. McFadden, who has been a sheep man for twenty-five years in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and now in New Mexico, says he discovered by accident once, when in great emergency, that tobacco was a sure and quick cure for grub in the head. He made a strong decoction of tobacco; put it into an oil can; had an assistant to catch and lay the sheep on its back with its head stretched back and held firmly. Then he poured the tobacco juice into each nostril. Of course it went up into the head as far as the grubs were, and of course it was instant death to them. When the sheep was released the grubs would soon drop out. Grub in the head was cured. If the sheep was out of condition, good care and feed soon got it right again. This remedy has been tried by a gentleman in Missouri, who writes me that he lost no more after using the tobacco on them, and that his sheep never did better than since he cured them.

Scab is a skin parasite quite like itch in the human skin. If I had it in my flock I would be ready to take advantage of the first pleasant weather and dip them in a strong decoction of good tobacco. It is the best and cheapest remedy for scab. W. M. Ladd, 21 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo., is proprietor of a sheep wash that meets every necessity, I think. It is tobacco of the best quality and sulphur, put up for the trade, with directions and other information on each package. It is not tobacco stems, sweepings, trash and dirt, but pure tobacco. The secessary fixtures are a vat two feet wide, two feet and a half deep and four feet long, to dip the sheep in head and heel. Have a slanting platform, made of tight matched boards, that the sheep will stand on, and drain for a few minutes after being dipped. Have this to run back into your vat or a heating arrangement. The dip should be used as hot as the men can bear their naked arms. Heat this either by hot rocks or hot irons—old castings will answer as well as anything. By this way you can keep the dip just right all the time. Dip them three times, with three weeks apart. Two men will take a sheep by its legs and dip it in head and all as fast as one man can catch and bring them up the vat. Three or four men will dip 1,000 a day. Use plenty of sulphur in the dip. It stays in the wool, and, whether it does any good, it will prevent the sheep taking the scab again from the fences, racks, sheds, troughs and other surroundings where they were before being dipped. Feeding sulphur is a good practice. They say sheep should not be exposed to rain after being fed sulphur. It is claimed it will cure scab when fed to sheep. I think where it has done so the sheep didn't have the scab, but some humor in the blood like hives or pimples, and the sheep men corrected the condition of the blood. If scab was in the blood, then I would admit sulphur fed to them would cure, but it is an insect burrowing and laying its eggs in the skin, to hatch and come forth once a fortnight.

You will think me a believer in tobacco. So I am, for the cure of grub in the head, scab and ticks in sheep. A well prepared article, showing the reasons why tobacco is the great American remedy for these ills, will soon appear in the *Rural World*. It is so well understood by the average American that no risks to the sheep or the operatives are to be feared in the handling. It is as cheap and certain as taxes.—*R. M. Bell, in Colman's Rural.*

BREEDING HORSES.—There is no way to restrain the breeding of scrubs of horses but to convince farmers it won't pay to produce such horses. If all the worthless stallions were castrated, and replaced by stallions that are highly bred of good size and fine style, what a help it would be to farmers. It would much more than double the value of every horse produced. It would bring into market, in a few years, a race of horses that it would do one's eyes good to behold, We want horses from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, with good bone, body and muscle, compactly made, of good style, that walk well and trot well, that will answer to use before the buggy or carriage or plough or under the saddle, a horse for all purposes or any purpose, of good disposition and of high breeding, that can work all day without tiring—and farmers can raise such horses if they will. They can get plenty of thoroughbred stallions as sires to fill the bill, or they can get what is still better, in our opinion, high-bred trotting sires possessing the requisite size, style, speed and endurance, and breed on the best mares and produce farm, carriage and buggy horses that can't be beaten. It is not necessary to develop the trotting gait unless one wants to do it, but it may break out naturally.

Good trotters are generally fast walkers, and fast walking is an important gait on the farm. There is no use of being two hours doing a piece of work when it can just as well be done in one hour. It is bad economy to have a poor scrub of a horse on a farm that soon tires out, when you can have a game, fast-walking horse, that don't know what it is to tire, and that can get over more ground in a day than a scrub can get over in two days. The breeders of horses should look to these things. We are progressing rapidly, and we must progress more rapidly still. We must drop bad practices and adopt good ones. —*Rural World.*

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMERS.—I know, and so does everybody who has eyes, that there are two classes of farmers. The first class always drives his work, instead of his work driving him. He has good help and pays a good price for it; his tools are always housed when not in use; his manure is drawn out in time, and not allowed to lay about the barns and waste: he keeps only what stock he can keep well; his cows are always sleek and hearty; his horses need no whip. Everything about his premises looks thrifty, fences are kept in good order, orchards well trimmed, and good wholesome food, and plenty of it is always on his table. Even his hogs have a dry clean place to sleep in. If a board gets loose or a tool broken, he attends to it in reason, and thus saves time—which is money. He takes plenty of good papers for his boys to read, and thus keeps them away from the "Club Rooms." In short, everything is done just when it should be and in the best possible manner.

On the other hand the slack farmer, always has plenty of time, to-morrow or next week will do just as well as now. In this way he is always driven by his work. He hires "cheap help" and gets cheated even then; his tools are left just where he gets through with them; there is a number of years' manure about his barns—"he's so drove he can't get time to draw it out." His stock are poor and half fed as this class generally keep about as many again as he ought to on his place. He is always losing a cow or a horse, and don't see what can all them. His buildings look like the ruins of Babylon, but he is "just a going to repair them." His hogs die because they are kept in a filthy pen, and his horses eat up their mangers for want of hay. This class generally know to much to take a paper, and by this means are always ignorant. The boys becomes drunkards, and the girls run off with the first oily tongued fellow who comes along.

Now, dear reader, to which of these classes do you belong? If to the last, change your base at once, and you will never regret the advice of

UNCLE JIM.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.—The manufacture of cheese is a business that a poor man can engage in as well as a rich man. I say it, without fear of successful contradiction, and say it boldly, that a poor man, with, say, two hundred cows, if he thoroughly understands his business, can market more cheese than a rich man owns 300 oxen This is susceptible of demonstration. If my boy showed a desire to become a statesman, I would say to him, "young man, get married, buy a mooley cow, and start a cheese factory."

There are many reforms that should be inaugurated in the manufacture of cheese. Why should cheese be made round? I am inclined to the belief that the making of cheese round is a superstition. Who had not rather buy a good square piece of cheese, than a wedge-shape chunk, all rind at one end, and as thin as a congressman's excuse for voting back pay at the other? Make your cheese square, and the consumer will rise up and call you another.

Another reform that might be inaugurated would be to veneer the cheese with building-paper, or clapboard, instead of the time-honored piece of towel. I never saw a cheese cut that I didn't think that the cloth around it had seen service as a bandage on some other patient. But I may have been wrong. Another thing that does not seem to be right is to see so many holes in cheese, one made by one of the old masters, with no holes in it would weigh more. I don't wish to accuse you of cheating, but don't you feel a little ashamed when you see a cheese cut, and the holes are the biggest part of it? The little cells may be handy for the skipper, but the consumer feels the fraud in his inmost soul. Among the improvements made in the manufacture of cheese I must not forget that of late years the cheese does not resemble a grind-stone as much as it did years ago. The time has been when, if the farmer could not find his grind-stones, all he had to do was to mortice a hole in the middle of a cheese, and turn it and grind his scythe. Before the invention of nitro-glycerine, it was a good day's work to hew off enough cheese for a meal. Time has worked wonders in cheese.

GEO. W. PECK.

FARM NOTES.

—Never keep your cattle short: few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

—Have a place for every tool and implement used in the harp, and when it is not in use it must be kept in its place.

—At the risk of being charged with a desire to bull the poultry market we mention that a game cock was lately sold in England for $502.

—Manure dropped in the yard must be gathered and put in the manure heap every morning and evening. "Manure is the backbone of farming:" save it.

—"Buffalo feed" is corn from which the sugar (glucose) has been extracted for beer-sweetening, and it weighs 48 pounds, and costs 15 cents the bushel.

—Many of our best dairymen contend that from the time the milk leaves the cow, till the butter graces the table, milk, cream and butter must be near the temperature of 60 degrees.

—The utmost moisture that should be found in thoroughly worked butter is a very slight dew, and it should be of such a fine consistency as to slice down, hardly dimming the surface of a knife blade.

—*The Western Advertiser* cites an experience which it thinks, warrants the conclusion that "good, clean wheat straw, with one-sixth of its weight in bran, is equal to meadow hay in feeding properties."

—It is a North German observer who announces that if that remarkable little insect, the busy bee, nearly closes the entrance to its hive, it is safe to expect a severe Winter. If the passage remains open a Winter of unusual mildness may be confidently looked for.

It is easier to find horses which can trot well than those which can walk well. Whether for farm use or the saddle, horses should know how to walk well. The farm horse has to do most of his work in a walking gait, and it is a great satisfaction to the rider, for a saddle horse to have a fine and sprighlty walk.

—A curiosity of incubation is recorded by Land and Water as common in certain English counties, from whence is drawn the chief supply of geese. Young children are frequently detained from school or work that they may lie under blankets by turns, for the sole purpose of hatching goose eggs placed with them in bed! It remains to be seen whether British philanthropy can continue, after this announcement, to feast without compunction on that bird of the festive board.

"The giant vine of Montecito" is pictured now in foreign horticultural papers. This famous plant, as attentive readers will remember, grew at the place whose name it bears, near Santa Barbara, on the California coast, in a black, sandy loam, with a subsoil of stiff clay; was 50 to 60 years old, trunk 18 inches in diameter at the base, and 14 inches three feet from the ground; was occasionally watered from a spring containing sulphur, and has borne in one season an estimated crop of 7,500 bunches, averaging 1½ pounds each. Showing signs of decrepitude, it was cut down, forwarded in segments to Philadelphia, and set up in its original form, trellis and all, for the edification and astonishment of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition.

—M. Colloigne, a noted horticulturist, of Bruges, has been very successful with potatoes by planting whole tubers 30 inches apart in the row, or cut in half, at 20 inches of distance. The sets are placed on the surface and a slight covering of soil drawn over them. It is claimed for this plan that the seed sprouts very quickly, and their development is also hastened, which is a point gained in avoiding the destructive potato disease. The earth is gradually drawn up around the plants as they increase in size, and as the requirements of the crop appear to suggest. It is further claimed in favor of this treatment, air and heat have an opportunity of gaining a freer access to the roots than by any other, and according to our foreign authority this method deserves to be fully tested, not only on account of the acceleration of growth, but because of an alleged increase of yield.

THE WHISTLER.

Frogs have their time to croak and cows to hoot,
The patient flutist hath his time to toot;
The fiddler fiddleth when his work is done,
But thou, O bore, hast no set time—ah, none,
To whistle.

We know when Bangs will play his horn of brass,
And Dingleby his flageolet, alas;
We know when comes the dulcet fish-horn's tone,
But, hang it, thou hast all times for thine own,
O whistler.

When old pianos have worn out an air,
And voices crude have worn it very bare,
Thy puckered mouth doth still emit the strain,
But all our prayers that thou shouldst cease are vain,
O whistler!

Long after honest folks have gone to bed,
Wearied with toiling for their daily bread,
Then thou, O lazy, long-eared, midnight bird,
'Mid many imprecations still art heard,
Whistling.

I call the bird—one of the shrill voiced sort:
For 'tis quite plain that music's not thy forte;
Thou shouldst be feathered as the vultures are—
You get the feathers, I'll produce the tar,
O whistler!

FUR TRAPPING.

Hunting That Requires Courage of no Ordinary Kind.

It is safe to assert that, at the present time, nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Manitoba are employed in catching or trading furs.

The animals which furnish the valuable furs of that region are the silver and cross foxes, the fisher, marten, otter, mink, and lynx, while among those of less worth are the wolvine, beaver, ermine, and muskrat. With the single exception of the sea otter, which is found only on the Pacific coast, the silver fox commands the highest price.

After the cross foxes come the fisher, the marten, and the mink. The skin of a fisher brings from four to seven dollars; a marten, three and a half to five dollars; a mink, two and a half to four dollars—all prices being in trade, of course. The otter, which is less common, brings one shilling sterling an inch, measured from the tip of the tail. The ermine is very common in the forests of the Northwest, and is a nuisance to the trapper, destroying the baits set for the marten, and fisher. It is generally considered of too little value to be the object of pursuit. The black bear is also occasionally discovered in his winter's hole, and his skin is worth about ten dollars. The lynx is by no means uncommon, and is either taken by means of the steel trap or by snares of hide. When caught, he remains passive and helpless, and is easily knocked in the head. By far the most numerous of the valuable fur-bearing animals are the marten and mink, and to the capture of the former of these two—the sable of the furriers—the exertions of the trapper are principally directed.

At the beginning of November, when the animals have got their winter coats and fur is in season, he prepares himself for an excursion into the forest to lay out his trapping walk. He wears a large leather capote, very much overlapped in front, and secured about the waist by a brilliant worsted sash, which protects his body from the cold. A thick fur cap covers his head, and blue cloth leggins encase his legs. Large moccasins, with two or three pairs of blanket socks, clothe his feet, while his huge mittens, extending to the elbows, complete the costume. A small axe is stuck in his belt, serving to balance a large hunting knife and fire bag which hang from the other side. His pack is prepared in the following manner:—Folding his blanket double, he places in it a lump of pemmican, sufficient for five or six days' consumption, a tin kettle and cup, and if he be rich some steel traps and a little tea and salt. The blanket is then tied at the four corners, and slung over his back by a band across the chest. A gun and ammunition complete his equipment.

Tying on a pair of snow shoes, the trapper now starts alone into the gloomy woods, trudging silently forward; for the hunter or trapper can never lighten his solitude by whistling or a song. He leads a desolate, solitary, and dangerous life. To be alone in the wildest solitudes of unknown wastes demands a courage of no ordinary kind. His keen eye scans every mark upon the snow for the tracks he seeks; and he reads the signs left behind as easily and truly as if he had been personally present and seen the passing of the animals. When he finds the footprints of a marten or a fisher he unslings his pack, and sets to work to construct his deadfall or wooden trap. The top of the trap is then covered in with bark and branches, so that the only means of access to the bait is by the opening between the propped-up log and the log beneath. When the bait is seized the tree falls upon the animal and crushes it to death. An expert trapper will make from forty to fifty of these traps in a day, and frequently extends his line of them over a distance of ten or fifteen miles.

Between these deadfalls, wherever a favorable place presents itself, are placed the steel traps with which the larger fur-bearing animals are caught. The steel trap resembles the ordinary rat-trap, except that it is larger, and has two springs instead of one. In the large traps, used for foxes, wolves, beaver, and lynx, these have to be made so powerful that it requires all the strength of a strong man to set them. They are placed in the snow and carefully covered over; fragments of meat are then scattered about, and the place smoothed down, so as to leave no trace. To the trap is attached a chain, with a ring at the free extremity, through which a short stake is passed. When an animal is caught he carries off the trap for a short distance, but is soon brought up by the stake getting entangled in the trees and fallen timber and is seldom able to travel any great distance before being discovered by the trapper. When foxes are caught by a leg they often bite it off close to the trap, and escape on the other three. This stump heals over and becomes covered with hair in a very short time. Wolves are often so sagacious that they will scrape all round a trap, let it be ever so well set, and after eating the bate walk off unhurt. When the trapper discovers a case of this kind he places two traps close together; while the wolf scrapes at one he may perhaps get his foot in the other.

In trapping beaver the steel trap is much used, but it is set in a different way. A beaver is a very difficult beast to trap. The trapper knows at a glance the various marks of the animal; these discovered, the next thing is to find out how the beaver gets to his house, which is generally in shallow water. Then a steel trap is sunk in the water, care being taken that it shall not be more than twelve to fourteen inches below the surface; this is done by either rolling in a log or building in large stones. Immediately over the trap is the bait, made from the castor, or medicine gland of the beaver, suspended from a stick, so as to just clear the water. With a long cord, and a log of light wood as a buoy, to mark the position of the trap when the beaver swims away, the trap is complete. The poor little builder, perhaps returning to his home and family, scents the tempting castor. He cannot reach it as he swims, so he feels about with his hind legs for something to stand on; this, too, has been carefully placed for him. Putting down his feet to stretch up for the coveted morsel, he suddenly finds himself clasped in an iron embrace; there is no hope of escape. The log, revealing the hiding place, is seized by the trapper, the imprisoned beaver knocked on the head, and the trap set again.

In the winter, however, when the ice is thick over the beaver village, the trapper pursues a different plan. Reaching the beaver lodges over the ice, he first cuts down several stakes which he points at the ends. These are driven, after cutting away a good deal of ice from around the lodge, into the ground between it and the shore. This is to prevent the beaver from running along the passage they always keep from their lodges to the shore, where their storehouse is located, which would make it necessary to excavate the whole passage. The beaver being thus imprisoned in the lodge the trapper next stakes up the opening into the store-house, and so imprisons those that may have fled there for shelter on hearing the noise of his axe at the other end of the house. All being now in readiness he takes an ice-chisel or crowbar, and begins to dig through the lodge. Laying bare the interior the trapper stoops down, gives a sudden pull, and out comes a fat, sleepy beaver, which is flung sprawling on the snow. The animal, thus unceremoniously awakened from its winter nap, begins to crawl slowly off, but is summarily finished by a blow on the head. In this way all the beavers in the lodges and storehouses are taken.

A great many of the larger furs such as wolves and foxes, are taken by means of the poisoned bait, strychnine being the article most used. The trappers uses it, however, only when far distant from the haunts of men, on account of the danger to dogs and domestic animals. A quantity of meat is cut into small pieces, into each of which a deep slit is made and the poison inserted. When the path of a wolf or fox is found, a handful of the poisoned meat is scattered on the snow, which the hungry animals devours at sight. A violent thirst immediately seizes him, and stopping in the vicinity to quench it by eating snow, he generally succumbs without further trouble on the part of the hunter. Strange as it may appear, the Indians eat the animals so poisoned without any harm to themselves: indeed, rather like the gentle stimulant to the muscles.

Every few days the trapper goes over the whole length of his walk, generally ten or fifteen miles, carefully inspecting every trap. For the carriage of his game he uses the toboggan, the line of which he throws over his shoulder. The toboggan is a hand sledge, made of a thin, flat strip or plank of wood, from five to six feet long and one foot broad, and is turned up in quite a curl at one end. It is very light, and is invariably used in visiting traps, for the purpose of dragging home the animals that may be caught. The number of skins taken by the trapper varies, of course, running from fifty to 200, according to his perseverance and activity, and the section of country over which he hunts. The largest I have ever heard of was made by a half-breed, named Duphainais, who brought in as the proceeds of his season's trapping 237 skins. Such successful trappers are encouraged by the company. They do not get any more for their furs, for there is only one price for all alike, but numerous presents are made them.

It must not be imagined that the fur hunter has it all his own game. There are animals that beat him at his own game, his greatest enemy being the volverine or North American glutton. This curious animal is rather larger than a fox, with a long body, stoutly and compactly made, mounted on exceedingly short legs of great strength. His broad feet are armed with powerful claws, and his track in the snow is as large as a man's fist. The shape of his head and his hairy coat give him much the appearance of a shaggy brown dog. During the winter he obtains a livelihood by availing himself of the labors of the trapper; and such serious injury does he inflict that he has received from the Indians of kekwaharkess, or "The Evil One." With untiring perseverance he hunts all day and night for the trail of a man, and when it is found follows it unerringly. Arriving at one of the wooden traps, or dead falls, he avoids the door but speedily tears open an entrance in the back, and seizes the bait or animal with impunity. In this manner he demolishes the whole series of traps, and when once a wolferine has established himself in a trapping walk, the hunter's only chance for success is to change the ground, and build a fresh lot of traps, trusting to secure a few furs before the new path is found out by his industrious little enemy.

Joining Church in the British Army.

[Boston Bulletlen.]

A soldier has the choice of five different kinds of religion. But while he is permitted to choose for himself, he must choose one or another. No man is permitted to absent himself from divine service on the ground that he professes no religion at all, or that he professes a religion for which no provision is made in the regulations. He may be a Buddhist, a Darwinist, a Pantheist, or Polytheist if he likes in principle, but he must be a Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, or Baptist in practice. There is no evasion of this rule whatever. Attempts are sometimes made to evade it, however.

A recruit, when asked to indicate his theological preference by the sergeant of the company, replied:

"I hain't got no religion, an' I don't want none."

"You must attend a church of some kind—one of those I have named to you," said the sergeant.

"——ny——yes if I do," said he.

The sergeant wheeled his man before the officer of the company.

What *is* your religion?" asked the officer, after the matter was explained to him.

"I hain't got none. I'm a hinfidel, your worship."

"A what?"

"A hinfidel—a free-thinker."

"O, I see. Very well. We usually send persons of your *faith* to the Roman Catholic Church. You want a course of theological discipline. The Catholics go to church early in the morning, and they are usually kept an hour longer than the others. That's the church for you, my man; depend upon it. At the same time permit me to say you are still free to think as much as you like. Sergeant, put him down a Roman Catholic."

Instead of evading the regulation by an open confession of infidelity, he found himself obliged to go to church earlier on Sundays, and to remain a considerable time longer, than if he had made a choice when given the chance.

ALL should recollect that with the loss of health, loss of enjoyment and happiness soon follows. A cough or cold quickly undermines the health, and should be checked by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

IN A DREAM IT WAS I SAW HER.

AFTER HEINE.

In a dream I saw my darling,
A woman all woe-begone,
She, that was once so blooming,
Faded and shrunken and wan.

One child in her arms she carries,
And one by the hand she leads;
Want and sore trouble are seen in
Her look and her gait and weeds.

Through the market square she totters,
And there she crosses my way,
And she looks at me, and calmly
And sadly to her I say:

"Come to my home, come with me,
Thou art pale and weak and ill;
I will work all day to procure thee
Both food and drink, I will.

"And I will cherish and guard, too,
The children with thee there;
But thyself, poor luckless darling,
Shall be above all my care.

"No word shall ever escape me
Of my love long cherished and deep;
And when thy sorrows are ended,
I'll lie on thy grave and weep."

THEODORE MARTIN.

[*From Blackwood's Magazine.*]

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Reminiscence as to His Views on Secession in 1861.

A Letter from Mr. Davis as to Remaining Survivors of the Mexican War.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, the bill for pensioning Mexican veterans being under consideration, several Republican members opposed it on the ground that Jefferson Davis—who was Colonel of the Mississippi Rifles, and severely wounded at Monterey and Buena Vista—could come in under the bill for a pension. Mr. Singleton of Mississippi, replied in a speech, which is interesting because of its political reminiscences. We quote from the *Congressional Record:*

Mr. SINGLETON. * * * It has been claimed upon this floor by members upon the other side, as I remarked, that great magnanimity had been displayed in the treatment of those termed rebels since the close of the war, and speakers go as far as to say that the history of the world affords no parallel to it. Why, sir, gentlemen have certainly forgotten the facts of history. I remember in 1846—for I can look back that far and remember what occurred—a rebellion on the part of Hungary against Austria broke out, and for a long time success seemed to hang in even balance. The Hungarians had rather the advantage of Austria until the Russian Emperor Nicholas interposed, threw his weight on the side of Austria, and the consequence was that Hungary was reduced to subjection.

After the war was over the Austrian government determined to punish the leaders of the rebellion, organized a court-martial and condemned twelve of the leading citizens of Hungary. Among the number was Count Andrassy, and I am not sure but Kossuth himself was one of the men convicted by court-martial. Nine were executed and the other three made their escape. They were executed, however, in effigy, and their names were nailed to the gallows. And yet in twenty years from that time we find this same man Andrassy the Premier of the Austrian government. In 1866 he took that position and he occupies it at this firesent moment, honored and revered by his countrymen. And although thirteen years have elapsed since the close of our war yet this Congress still refuses to grant amnesty to Mr. Davis.

Now, sir, what is it you are so much afraid of? Is it that Jefferson Davis will get back into political life? Are you unwilling to allow him a pension for wounds received in your cause before he was touched by the taint of what you call rebellion? No, Mr. Chairman, it suits the purpose of gentlemen on that side of the House to place themselves behind these mud redoubts and use these flimsy pretexts for keeping men who are entitled to enjoy the benefit of this act the same. They wish us to fight this battle over the shoulders of Mr. Davis hoping thereby to arouse prejudices which will defeat us.

Why, sir, gentlemen on that side of the House whenever the name of Jefferson Davis is mentioned seem to have distorted visions and horrid dreams of "treason, stratagems, and spoils," and everything else that is nefarious and would tend to overthrow the Government The man is pursuing quietly his business in life. He is not interfering and does not propose to interfere with political affairs. Long since, had it been your pleasure to remove the disabilities and had he so chosen, he might have sought and occupied places of honorable distinction now occupied by others. But he has never manifested the slightest disposition to embark in political life. Upon this point the minds of gentlemen may be at perfect ease, especially since they have the power, and may continue to exercise it in the future as in the past, to defeat any act granting him amnesty.

In conclusion I propose to have read a letter from Mr. Davis, in order that you may see the magnanimity of the man, being only such as he has displayed on all occasions. But before I conclude I must refer to one other point, and that is what is so flippantly called the rebellion, and the part borne therein by Mr. Davis. When the ordinance of secession was passed by the convention of Mississippi Mr. Davis held a seat in the other end of the Capitol and hoping that our troubles might be amicably adjusted and war averted, always holding to the right of secession on one that had never been surrendered, and yet only to be appealed to as a last resort, he was most reluctant to vacate his seat, and only did so at the bidding of a sovereign State which had a right to command. His idea was always that his first and highest allegiance was due to his State. There is a chapter of unwritten history in the life of Mr. Davis connected with the meeting of the Governor of Mississippi and the members of both Houses of Congress from that State which took place at the city of Jackson in the fall of 1860, assembled on the call of the Governor, in which I was a participant. When I have more time and a fitting opportunity I may show by referring to the proceedings on that occasion that his heart was not in the movement then contemplated of separate State action, although he believed it was his duty to follow the fortunes of his State.

Mr. GARFIELD—Tell it now.

Mr. SINGLETON—I will if I am allowed. Meanwhile I ask the letter to be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MISSISSIPPI CITY, 1878.

Dear Sir: I am quite unwilling that personal objections to me by members of Congress should defeat the proposed measure to grant pensions to the veterans of the war against Mexico; therefore I request and authorize you, should the fate of the bill depend upon excluding me from its benefits, in my behalf, to ask my friends and the friends of the measure silently to allow a provision for my exclusion from the benefits of the bill to be inserted in it. From other sources you will have learned that not a few of those who then perilled their lives for their country are now so indigent and infirm as to require relief, and it would be to me sorrowful indeed if my comrades in that war should suffer deprivation because of their association with me.

While on this subject I will mention that it did not require a law to entitle me to be put on the list of pensioners, but that it rather requires legal prohibition to deprive me of that right. As an officer regularly mustered into the military service of the United States and while serving as such I was "severely wounded" in battle, and could, under the law then existing, have applied for and received a pension. My circumstances did not require pecuniary relief from the government and I did not make the requisite application; therefore my name has never been upon the roll of pensioners and offers no obstructions to the restoration of those names which have been stricken from it. Respectfully and truly yours.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HON. O. R. SINGLETON.

Mr. SINGLETON—Now if it is the pleasure of the House, I will recite a short chapter of unwritten history.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman's time has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Calkins.]

Mr. CALKINS—I yield my time to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. HEWITT of Alabama—I call for a vote on the amendment. I make the point of order that there are two amendments pending, and that an amendment cannot be withdrawn without unanimous consent. One speech has already been made upon this amendment and one upon the other.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair rules that debate is not exhausted upon the pending amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan.]

Mr. SINGLETON—If I may be allowed to proceed, I will not occupy many minutes. In the year 1860, in the fall of the year, when the question of secession was being agitated all over the South, and after South Carolina had elected her delegates to her convention, and I think if my memory is not at fault after the convention had assembled and the ordinance of secesion had been passed, the governor of Mississippi addressed a letter to each of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress from the State of Mississippi, and to the Senators, of whom Jefferson Davis was one, requesting them to meet at the city of Jackson on a certain day to consider the condition of affairs, to wit, whether the State of Mississippi was prepared and willing to unite with South Carolina as soon as our convention could be assembled and the act of secession passed, or whether we should delay action until other States were prepared to join in the movement and thereby give strength, dignity, and success to the movement.

We met at the city of Jackson and Mr. Davis was there. I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I favored separate State action and immediate secession, and if this constitutes rebellion—if there is a rebel in the land who deserved to be hung I was the man. Mr. Davis was reluctant to take the step of separate State action; indeed, he declared that secession by Mississippi and South Carolina, without the co-operation of other States, in his view, was not the right and safe way, but that the Governors of the several Southern States should correspond upon the subject, and when all hopes of an amicable settlement had failed, and it came to this last resort, let the States that were ready and willing to do so, pass each an ordinance of secession at a given hour and moment on the same day.

At that meeting he declared to the members of it, the Governor of the State being one of them, that he did not believe that the act of secession by one or two States would prove effectual for the end proposed, that he deemed it imprudent for the State of Mississippi, then almost in a state of readiness to meet in sovereign convention, to act—unless nine or ten other States were prepared to act with her and take part in the movement. On all occasions and in all his speeches he maintained the idea that we should delay the matter as long as there was hope that something might occur to do away with the necessity of secession.

I recollect that those of us who were a little more advanced in opinion found fault with Mr. Davis because he was not up to the mark, and it was after long consultation and debate that we got him to forego his opinions and consent that Mississippi should take her place side by side with South Carolina, and share her fate, whatever it might be. I remember also that Mr. Davis, after all the argument was over, said: "My allegiance, as I have always said, is first due to my adopted State, Mississippi; and now, whatever steps she may decide to take, whatever her fortunes in the future may be, I will share those fortunes with her" How he kept his promises afterward let the history of the times declare. I am neither the apologist nor eulogist of Mr. Davis. He does not need the one nor the other. His name is written all over the pages of his country's history for the last thirty years. Anything I could say would not mitigate the hatred of his enemies, nor increase the admiration of his friends, nor yet change the estimate that posterity will place upon him.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERISTICS.

The Government, the People and the Resources.

The whole government of Russia has been toned down from the Russia of twenty years ago. I witnessed in St. Petersburg the reception of the Emperor upon his return from this war. After leaving his carriage to go to his palace the people crowded around him and pushed him about as Americans would push a politician. The reception was the most enthusiastic I ever saw, and he seemed to enjoy it thoroughly.

It is true that some of the poorer classes of Russians are very ignorant, and the nation itself is not so far advanced in civilization as other European nations are, but it must be considered what a vast area of population there is to reach and civilize. The resources of the country are infinite. In the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea there are rivers of petroleum running away, and the mineral wealth of the country is enormous. But the Russians have not the energy which Americans possess, hence the great bulk of this wealth lies undeveloped. They import petroleum from this country. The people are more conservative than Americans are, although many rise from the lowest conditions, to positions of affluence, and some make their fortunes rapidly. A shrewd ignorant fellow will crop out there and become rich, just as they do in America.

They have not the great inventive faculty of Americans and other peoples and they are not very quick to adapt the improvements of other nations to their own use. For example, in their immense grain trade they do not use elevators, but handle this product altogether with shovels. They lose time in this way, and when their grain does get into the market it is generally dirty and sells for less than it would otherwise bring. Beside, it usually goes to market in bags, while in England and America they ship it in bulk, which makes it less liable to spoil.

The people in the interior provinces of Russia are, some of them, very ignorant, while the higher classes in the cities are as much enlightened as those of any other nation. Not many speak the English language, but there is and always has been a very friendly sentiment on the part of the Russians toward our country. The cause of some parts of the population being so civilized and other parts rather benighted may be accounted for in the fact that the race, spread over such an immense area of country, is not easily reached and centralized. But with their mineral wealth and other resources there is an immense prospective power belonging to them. It is this that makes other nations anxious and uneasy in issues like the present. It is this that Napoleon the First had before him when he spoke about his ultimately getting into his possession all of Asia Minor. The Russians develop slowly, as is the case with all great nations. They are badly priest-ridden, and that, probably, is a cause that keeps them back. Out of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year I forget how many holidays they keep, but they are a great many, and the giving of their time to these observances is an immense waste. But too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Alexander for his untiring efforts to promote the good of his people.—[*

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE ..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 9, 1878.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to determine the time and place for the assembling of the Convention to nominate Governor and other State officers. Opinion is setting strongly in favor of an early Convention, not in the interest of any candidate, but that the party may take the field at as early a date as possible, with a clear and unmistakable declaration of its views on pending political and financial questions. If there is anything to be gained by such a policy, and we believe it is a matter of some importance, the Democracy is legitimately entitled to it. We expect, therefore, that the Convention will be called between the middle of May and the middle of June. The Greenback-Labor Convention has been called to meet in Philadelphia early in June, and it is part of the current gossip of politicians that the date will be changed to anticipate the meeting of the Democratic Convention, in order that the Greenbackers may first take the field with a "deliverance" on silver, resumption, greenbacks, National banks, etc. As their principles merely embody the legislation the Democratic party in Congress is now endeavoring to secure, we don't think the strategy of any special importance one way or the other.

The Republican Convention will be called when the CAMERON ringsters are ready, and not before. There will be no contest in that machine organization over important nominations or platform, as they will both be foreshadowed by CAMERON, MACKEY, QUAY & Co., before the delegates are gathered in caucus. The Convention will be merely a ratification. It promises to be a life-and-death struggle with the CAMERONS this fall. A large majority of the people of the State will be against them, and their main reliance must lie in a division of the anti-CAMERON forces. Through division and a disfranchising apportionment, they hope to secure a Ring Governor, like HOYT, and the re-election of the head of the clan to the Senate. Time will determine. They hold strong cards, and the present Legislature is fortifying their position by creating useless offices, the large profits of which are to go to the campaign corruption fund. In any other State this would defeat the party, but Pennsylvania Republicans, as a rule, view such scandalous jobbery with the utmost complacency.

The brunt of the battle against the CAMERON faction will fall on the Democratic party. Recent elections demonstrate we have a majority of the popular vote as against the Republicans. The Greenback-Labor party claims it will poll 100,000 votes this fall, and will hold the balance of power. We neither admit or reject this idea—but it won't have to poll so many as a 100,000 to show that it can give success to either side. In the election of Legislature and United States Senator, a union of Democrats and Greenbackers, we think, can overcome the unjust apportionment, defeat the re-election of DON CAMERON, and secure the return of a Senator acceptable to the anti-CAMERON element of the State. This is not a mere question of numbers, as in the election of State officers, but it is a necessity to overcome a shrewd disfranchising device to keep the CAMERONS in power.

This brings us to the question of the union of the Democratic and Greenback-Labor parties this fall, and we propose to consider it in a perfectly candid way. We are unqualifiedly in favor of consummating such union by fair, open and manly methods. We want no secret intriguing or plotting in the interest of this or that aspirant. Whatever is done should be done before the whole world, in a manner to challenge the closest scrutiny. Nor are we in favor of surrendering the Democratic organization, or in the slightest degree weakening its force. Better defeat a thousand times at our State election than such surrender, for the Democratic party has other fields to fight and other victories to win, than the one in Pennsylvania this fall.

But there is such an identity of purposes in the views on financial questions, now held by the Democracy and the Greenback parties, that it seems to us they can honorably unite in joint action to overthrow a common adversary. We mean the CAMERON faction, for we hold it to be the enemy of every movement in the State or nation to secure honest government. It is the parent of the corruption that dishonors our State government, and in national politics it has but the single aim of power and plunder. Every consideration of State pride and duty invites a union of Pennsylvanians opposed to this gigantic and corrupt combination, which has stolen the name and organization of the Republican party.

We believe such union desirable on State officers and in the election of members of the Legislature. It should be a loyal and open agreement for a common purpose, and that one of the noblest that ever invited the voter to the ballot-box. The redemption of Pennsylvania from the corrupt rings that have controlled the State for near a quarter of a century will be the main objective point. The vindication of a sound and liberal financial policy, follows as a matter of course.

We observe Mr. FRANK HUGHES, who is the conceded leader of the Greenback party in the State, is quoted as advising his political associates to have nothing to do with either of the old political parties, and that the new party shall paddle its own canoe. If this is correct, and Mr. HUGHES' advice prevails, we have nothing more to say. Only we think he will find his way to the United States Senate—the great object of his life—about the most difficult bit of road he ever attempted to travel. Notice may as well be served on him at once that he cannot use the Democratic organization and members to promote his ambition, and at the same time "snub" the Democratic party as unreliable on financial questions and equally responsible with the Republicans for the evils under which the country has staggered since the war. To be entirely plain Mr. HUGHES knows this is not true. If he will faithfully and zealously join in our effort to overthrow the CAMERON dynasty, we have no objection in the world to his taking his chances for the Senate. In many respects he would make an admirable Senator, on present and prospective issues; but the battle must be fought and won before the honors are divided. If Mr. HUGHES' plan of campaign contemplates going it "solitary and alone," with his Greenback-Labor friends, joy go with him.

CERTAINLY A BIG THING.

A few figures from the report of Colonel SCOTT, of the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its leased lines, during the year 1877, give some idea of the magnitude of the business transactions of which he is the executive head, and show what an empire he is master of, so far as the collection and disbursement of great sums of money, the moving of millions of people, and the transportation of millions of tons of freight, go to make up an empire, and they are all certainly essential parts of commercial or political supremacy.

During 1877 the Pennsylvania Railroad and its leased lines east and west of Pittsburgh, earned and collected over *fifty-four* millions of dollars, or to be precise $54,159,720 33. The gross expenses of the company, including rentals, interest, dividends, etc., aggregated $34,022,329, showing net earnings amounting to over *twenty millions of dollars*. This immense revenue and the corresponding disbursement resulted from the carriage of over *thirty-three millions of tons of freight*, and within a fraction of *twenty-one millions of passengers*, just about one half the present population of the United States.

This comprises the traffic of lines directly operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but in addition that corporation controls, either through the direct ownership of stock or otherwise, other railways—the Allegheny Valley, the Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, etc.—steamship lines, and ferry companies, whose aggregate receipts in 1877 reached about ten millions of dollars ($9,850,000). This would give a total of railroad and other transportation receipts controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting to over *sixty-five millions of dollars during 1877*.

As we ventured to say some months ago Colonel SCOTT is handling a bigger thing, gauged by financial operations, than the United States Government during the greater part of its history. As against the sixty-five millions of receipts he controls, as the head of the Great Monopoly, we have the fact that, from the formation of the government in 1789 up until 1854, the United States never received in any one year as ordinary receipts, excluding loans, a sum equal to last year's receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its attachments. Nor until 1857 did the ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government equal such amount. The receipts of the Federal Government during WASHINGTON and ADAMS' administrations ranged from three and a half to eight millions per annum; under JEFFERSON they amounted to as much as seventeen millions; and kept slowly increasing up until 1854, when they jumped from sixty to seventy millions. This was about the time the Republican party was born, and of course taxation and expenditure, so long as it held sway, was kept at magnificent figures. Considering the capital Colonel SCOTT represents; the number of employees, and the receipts and disbursements of revenue, we suppose it will not be disputed he is about the biggest figure in the commerce of the world. His duties require as a prime essential greater brain power and industry, knowledge of men and events, than are requisite to "run" any kingdom or empire on the face of the globe. The term "Railroad King" is by no means a misnomer.

HOW TO ELECT PRESIDENT.

Committees of the Senate and House are now investigating this subject, with the view of suggesting methods, either by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby the clear, undoubted choice of the people will have a reasonable certainty of being seated in the Presidential chair; and not, as at present, have the highest office in the nation filled by a man who is most certainly not the choice of the people. They will probably report a plan for deciding contested elections for electors by State tribunals, and may possibly recommend Mr. BUCKALEW's theory of a proportional vote—that is, giving each candidate for President, voted for directly the number of electors to which he would be entitled in the proportion his vote holds to the number of electors chosen in each State. This would preserve the influence of the smaller States in the Electoral College, and at the same time permit something approximating a vote by the people directly for President. It is the simplest and fairest plan yet suggested.

Congressman HEWITT of New York, who, as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in 1876, had considerable experience of the defects of the present plan of electing President, contributes an article to the *International Review*, recommending a return to the system at one time in vogue in some of the States, of choosing the electors by districts, as Congressmen are chosen, with two at large on the State ticket. The returns for these electors to be made up in their respective districts, and all contests decided in the State Courts. This, Mr. HEWITT believes, would put it out of the power of a single State to change the actual result of an election by a fraudulent manipulation of the returns. Had the election of 1876 been conducted under this system, and classifying the electors according to the politics of the Congressmen returned, Mr. TILDEN would have had 153 district electors and Mr. HAYES 140. Of the seventy electors at large—not counting Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina—TILDEN would have had 34 and HAYES 36, which would have made the aggregate vote of each as follows: TILDEN, 187; HAYES, 176. The six electors at large for the three stolen States could then have gone to HAYES without defeating TILDEN and the popular vote.

This is substantially Senator MORTON's plan, and is open to grave objections. In the first place, the States would be gerrymandered with the view to the election of President, and the existing dishonest system of forming Congressional districts would be carried to greater lengths. Then there would be the strongest temptation to colonizing voters from districts with large majorities to close and doubtful districts. In 1874 half a dozen Congressmen were elected in this State by majorities less than 300, and in several cases less than 100. There are contests for seats in the present Congress which turn on half a dozen votes; one member was returned by *one* majority, another by nine, and another by fourteen. It often happens that districts with political majorities running up to two or three thousand adjoin districts where a hundred votes will turn the scale. The extent of gerrymandering is shown by the fact that Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, all with Democratic majorities at this time, are represented in this Congress as follows:

	Dem.	*Rep.*
New York	10	17
Pennsylvania	10	17
Ohio	8	12
Indiana	4	9
Totals	38	55

Showing that, according to Mr. HEWITT's plan, if the Presidency had been involved these States would have elected 38 Democratic district electors and 55 Republican, or a Republican majority of 17, in most cases enough to decide the Presidency. Yet the popular vote of the four States was as follows:

	Tilden.	*Hayes*
New York	521,949	489,207
Pennsylvania	366,158	384,122
Ohio	323,182	330,698
Indiana	213,526	208,011
Totals	1,424,815	1,412,038

While TILDEN on the popular vote had a majority over HAYES in the four States of 12,777, yet under Mr. HEWITT's plan HAYES would have got 59 electors to 42 for TILDEN. As it was in these States, HAYES got 57 and TILDEN 44.

We believe the plan suggested by Mr. HEWITT is open to graver objections than any other that has been proposed. It would intensify the bitterness and activity of party strife, invite systematic colonization, and be fruitful in contests that would endanger the peace of the country. Mr. BUCKALEW's plan is decidedly more preferable, for it would abate the fervor of the Presidential contests, and secure the election of the choice of the people as near as it can be ascertained under the electoral college system; and that system, we may rest assured, will exist as long as the Constitution or the Government. The small States can prevent any change, and they will always exercise their power in that respect.

THE prospective repeal of the law abolishing capital punishment in Iowa is not unexpected. The experiment of substituting life imprisonment for hanging was tried in this case under unfavorable conditions. Iowa is a comparatively new State, close to the western frontier, and in the population among the sober and law-fearing settlers from the Eastern States, there is a considerable admixture of those lawless elements which abound along the border, which are habituated to rough and desperate deeds and which can be restrained only by the severest penalties. Since the repeal law went into operation in the State a few years ago murders have increased, and Lynch law has too often superseded the slow methods of the courts. The prime cause of the failure of the experiment, however, seems to have been that with the repeal of the capital punishment acts there were joined no measures for quickening the lesser penalties of the law and for putting the pardoning power in the proper hands. The consequence of all these defects have been that public sentiment, which at first supported the abolition of hanging, has returned to its old channels, and the repeal of the law follows as naturally as water forced violently upward returns to its level.

THE only State election in March is that of New Hampshire, which takes place on the 12th inst. The Republicans have renominated BENJ. F. PRESCOTT for Governor. His competitor is FRANK MCKEAN, and the Democrats claim his election with enthusiastic confidence.

The real prize contended for in New Hampshire, however, is the Legislature, but there seems to be some doubt whether the Legislature to be elected in March, and which meets in June, is charged with the responsibility of electing the successor of Senator WADLEIGH, whose term expires March 4, 1879, or whether it will be the duty of the Legislature which is to be elected under the amended Constitution in November next. As the latter, however, does not meet until WADLEIGH goes out of office, it is presumable that the Legislature to be chosen on the 12th inst. will name his successor. The Democrats are hopeful of electing their Governor and carrying the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator; but New Hampshire is almost as hard a State to move politically as are her granite hills, and in this case we guess hope tells a flattering but not very reliable tale.

THE treaty between Turkey and Russia was signed on Sunday, March 3, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs by the Czar, as the Grand Duke MICHAEL takes care to inform the world in his dispatch announcing the close of negotiations. Varna and Kustendje are included in the cession to Bulgaria, but not so much territory taken south of the Balkans as was first stated. The point is made by a correspondent that Turkey by giving up her hostile European provinces, and concentrating the Mahommedan population in territory contiguous to Constantinople, will create a new Ottoman power stronger than when it was spread over a vast, badly organized and hostile territory. This is a peculiar consideration. The insurrection against Turkey is spreading in the Greek provinces of the south, and possibly the Sultan will be further strengthened by the cutting off of these districts, and their annexation to Greece.

THE way the State Senate treated the very proper resolution of Senator HAWLEY of Susquehanna, for an investigation into the tax grab of a couple of Harrisburg lawyers, made possible by the action of the State Treasurer, and Attorney General, was a pretty good illustration of the methods of the CAMERON Ringsters. Failing in an attempt to defeat the resolution, it was determined to defeat the investigation by appointing a committee that would not investigate. COOPER, the President of the Senate, is the merest tool of the ruling ring, and ready to do its bidding in anything, from packing a committee to fumigating the capital closets. We hear from Harrisburg that after the investigation was ordered, Mr. R. W. MACKEY selected the committee, and handed the list of names to Senator JOE GAZZAM, who passed it over, in open Senate, to COOPER, who announced it. Senator HAWLEY, who moved the investigation, by parliamentary courtesy and decency, should have been Chairman of the Committee, but little COOPER left him off the committee entirely, and constituted a majority of it of Senators opposed to the investigation. His scurvy pretence for not appointing HAWLEY was that the entire Committee should be made up of lawyers, as a legal question was to be investigated. Mr. HAWLEY is a lawyer, and aside from this is a gentleman of capacity and integrity. COOPER, we grieve to say, is a newspaper man to the extent of printing an insignificant weekly journal in Delaware county. He belongs to the CAMERONS, body and soul, and is a standing illustration of the fact the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery does not prevail in Pennsylvania.

OUR cable dispatches this morning give a tolerably clear statement of the conditions of peace between Turkey and Russia. We don't see that the treaty leaves much for a European conference. Russia gets a large slice of Armenia, but her great gain, considering her real purposes, will be the formation of Bulgaria as an independent principality, of course under Russian influence. The Russian army is to occupy Bulgaria for an indefinite period. The Dobrudscha is to be given to Roumania in exchange for Bessarabia, which goes to Russia, and makes her communication "solid" with Bulgaria. The Straits from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea are declared free to merchant vessels in peace or war. Behind this treaty, there is probably a secret understanding between Russia and Turkey.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company wants seventy-six thousand dollars from Allegheny county for cars destroyed in July last. This would buy several new palaces in place of the old stock. If they had been destroyed in Beaver or Westmoreland county, from whom would they have sought to recover? We never understood that the railroad employes prevented the passenger trains leaving until Saturday night; if so why were these cars suffered to remain in the depot? Allegheny county don't propose to pay a dime of these losses.

WE note the decease of Mrs. BETHSHEBA PENTLAND, widow of EPHRAIM PENTLAND, Esq., at the advanced age of 87 years. She was the daughter of Gen. ABNER LACOCK of Beaver county, who occupied a prominent part in the affairs of Western Pennsylvania more than half a century ago. Mr. PENTLAND was also a prominent character in this city, and presided over the Recorder's Court for a number of years. We have in our possession files of the *Commonwealth* for 1804-'05-'06, edited by him, the first Democratic journal published in Allegheny county, of which THE POST is the legitimate successor.

SUPPLEMENTAL elections in France took place on Sunday, to fill the places of fourteen Deputies, unseated because of undue pressure in the elections by the late BROGLIE-FOURTON Ministry. The election resulted in the choice of ten Republicans and four Conservatives. This is a Republican gain. The Ministry made no attempt at influencing the elections having announced its opposition to Government candidates. The people were left free in their choice, and officials forbidden to interfere.

A POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has approved a bill for a postal savings system, and its friends believe it will become a law with little or no opposition. The bill makes every money order post office a depository for money in sums as small as twenty-five cents, the depositor to receive a pass-book like those given by savings banks. When the deposits by one person amount to ten dollars or any multiple of ten dollars, he is entitled to receive a bond for that amount to be entered in his passbook as a debit to offset the same amount of credits. These bonds are to range from ten dollars to one hundred dollars in even multiples of ten up to fifty. The rate of interest is to be 3 65-100 per cent. that particular rate being adopted for convenience of calculation, since the interest on a one hundred dollars bond will be exactly one cent per day. These bonds are to be exchangeable at the pleasure of the holder for regular four per cent bonds of the government; but in this form the government is to take no special superintendence of them. But the holders of the 3 65-100 bonds and of passbooks in which sums are entered, can draw money, from the Post Office very much as depositors do from savings banks. Of course the sums which are merely entered in the passbooks will bear no interest. A special form of legal tender notes is to be issued for redeeming the new bonds at the money order post offices.

The bill probably should be amended in some particulars, but this can be done after it becomes a law, as experience suggests. Once adopted it will become a permanent feature in our financial policy. It will encourage habits of saving everywhere and create them in large districts where savings banks do not exist. The absolute safety of the deposits will relieve the laboring classes of all anxiety respecting their money, and the perfect sense of security will cultivate more and more the disposition to save. Recent savings bank failures and embezzlements have diminished public confidence in such institutions.

SINCE Turkey's acceptance of the treaty of peace has preceded the European conference, Russia will enter that body with her highest influence. Her armies at the gates of Constantinople, more than one-half the Turk's European dominions wrung from him, and the Sultan himself reduced to vassalage, Russia will occupy a very different attitude from the Russia of the Constantinople Conference. And yet so skilfully have these great changes been accomplished, so carefully has Russia avoided open offence to the powers interested, that none of them has taken a hostile attitude in view of the result. The Russian exactions are enormous, it is true: but look at the terms to which France, after her defeat by Germany, was forced to submit, a few years ago. The sentimental method of warfare has gone out of fashion; nations nowadays make war more in the ancient style, accompanied with territorial acquisition, immense fines, and the wholesale deportation or amalgamation of offending elements. Whatever objections are raised, Russia has the advantage of possession (which in international as well as common law is half the battle), the assent of the conquered, and the physical force with which to defend her acquisitions. She has Bismarck's pledge of non-interference as long as the straits and the Danube are left free, and with these and Constantinople untouched, England may be restrained from offering a challenge to Russia. In short, the Eastern war of 1877-78 has ended with Russia in virtual possession of the Sultan's European domain, and with a weighty mortgage on his patrimony in Asia.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, has been telling a Chicago reporter about his treatment of Charles Sumner, after the Senator had been assaulted in the Senate Chamber by Brooks. Had he been standing erect, the doctor says, the shock would have been evenly distributed and no injury of the spine would have been sustained. Six times the heroic treatment of the moxa was resorted to, thrice along the spine and thrice at the base of the brain, but uselessly. Had the doctor, he says to himself, known as much then as he does now he would probably not have consented to this prolonged heroic treatment, but the patient insisted on its being tried to the uttermost, as he found that he was deriving much benefit from it. Instead of using the painless white-heat iron, the doctor roasted the patient's back with a tightly wrapped bundle of cotton kept incandescent by means of a bellows, a method intensely painful, but Mr. Sumner insisted on enduring it without anæsthetics, the use of which would have slightly impaired the effect of the operation.

TEXARKANA is built at the junction of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. It received its name in 1819, when an enthusiastic surveyor, running the lines, blazed the three fragments of the names of the new States on a tree and predicted that a great city would be built there. Three years ago, when the town was founded, the name, still to be seen on the old tree, was adopted, and the prediction seems in a fair way to be accomplished, as the little burg has some three thousand inhabitants and is an important railroad station.

IN charging a grand jury on Monday, Recorder Hackett, of New York, did a strange thing for one occupying so dignified a position and having his reputation. He defended himself from newspaper attacks made upon him in consequence of a sentence passed upon a woman who had abandoned her child in the street. He took occasion, however, to say that this crime of abandonment had become a regular business in New York and should meet with prompt attention at the hands of the law, but some place of punishment other than the penitentiary should be provided. The woman who abandons her child cannot, of course, be held guiltless, but it is to be regretted that the law cannot as easily reach the man who abandons both the woman he has betrayed and the child for whose existence he is responsible.

MISS KATE CLAXTON simply claims a right (writes her lawyer) which is common to all, to be relieved of debts she is not able to pay, except by mortgaging her future.

MOSES' REVELATIONS.

The Reconstruction Outrages in South Carolina.

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has written a long letter to the New York *Herald* concerning the doings of the Republicans in that State under the reconstruction regime. He appears disposed to make a clean breast of his experiences whilst a prominent member of that party and sharing in the spoils. His revelations in regard to the ku-kluk prosecutions throw a good deal of light on a subject that has never yet been properly understood by the general public. He says of the operations of Major Merrill, of the United States army, and his subordinates:

"Young boys just growing up, men in the prime of manhood, and old men tottering on the verge of the grave, were ruthlessly and without the least warning borne from their homes and families and hurried to a distant town to stand their trial without the least preparation, before republican judges and juries composed almost wholly of colored men organized specially to convict. If by chance there happened to be on those juries any white men it was always found that they were the most rabid and partisan Republican politicians, who had been placed there for the express purpose of keeping the colored men up to the mark in their work of hate and revenge. To such an extent was this practice of packing the juries carried that on two or three memorable occasions, when Judge Bryan, of Charleston, an honest man and an impartial jurist, presided, he animadverted in manly terms on the gross and palpable injustice which had been practiced by the subordinate officers of the court. In many cases leading Republican politicians were found to have been empanelled who were noted for their influence over their fellows, and who it was well known, entertained the conviction that white men charged with crime or injustice toward negroes, has no rights which they (the negroes) were bound to respect. While this reign of terror was dominating our State, casting its baneful shadow over many a pure and noble life, it was found to be utterly useless for any legal resistance to be made."

For these services the sum of thirty thousand dollars were voted by the South Carolina Legislature, of which Merrill, although an officer of the United States army, was awarded twenty-two thousand. The bill was passed through the Legislature, according to ex-Gov. Moses, by bribery, ex-Gov. Chamberlain being the counsel and active agent of Merrill in the matter. For his share, as a consideration for signing the bill, Moses confesses that he himself secured five thousand dollars, and a further warrant for twenty-five hundred dollars was put in his hands, to be given to Rowley, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate these and similar or worse transactions has yet to be published.

Two replies have been made to Moses' statement—one by Merrill, who confesses and avoids. He does not deny that he received the sums that Moses charges he obtained, but declares that the awards were made by a board who examined and decided upon the validity of the claims, and distributed the sums awarded, and that Moses had nothing to do with the marter. The other reply, if reply it can be called, is by ex-Governor Chamberlain. His answer is summed up in the following words: "Moses is entirely beneath my notice."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Married Woman's Property Rights in Pennsylvania.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

In view of the frequent litigation of cases involving the rights of married women in relation to the acquisition and disposal of property, real and personal, and considering the entanglements and embarrassments brought about by erroneous notions and general lack of information on the subject, the following notes may be of use as a contribution of light to the popular mind. What is stated, we are assured on first-rate legal authority, is legally accurate for the State of Pennsylvania as the law now stands:

A married woman cannot give a bond, a note, or other obligation for the payment of money. One exception only exists—that a judgment bond given by her though invalid as a personal obligation, will constitute a valid lien on the land. She is not liable for necessaries purchased by her for the support of herself and family, unless her husband be unable to make payment. She cannot execute any instrument in writing for the conveyance of land in which her husband does not join, and her deed alone, if she actually received the purchase money, would vest no title in the grantee. She may take a deed or a lease of land, and while she holds it, she is bound to perform the conditions of the grant. She may possess an estate separate from that of her husband, and may make a loan, or gift of property, to him, but she cannot issue execution on a judgment confessed by him in her favor, nor maintain a suit against him on a contract made during coverture. A wife may possess two separate estates, entirely different in their kind and quality. She may possess a *legal* separate estate, under the statute of Pennsylvania of 11th April, 1848, where land is granted to her and her heirs, and she may hold, transmit and convey it, as any other owner, if her husband join in the conveyance, and if she acknowledged it in accordance with the statute. A man may convey his property without acknowledgement, an acknowledgement in his case merely entitling the deed to be placed on record as notice to other purchasers; but a married woman's deed without acknowledgement is void. She may join with him in morigaging her *legal* separate estate to secure money lent to her, or to secure a debt due by her husband, or even to secure his future indebtedness. Her *equitable* separate estate—that is, where land is granted or devised to her for her sole and separate use, with or without the intervention of a trustee—is of a very different kind. During her husband's lifetime, she can exercise over such an estate only the powers given by the instrument creating it, and has no power of disposition beyond it. She cannot convey or mortgage it, unless the instrument creating the estate gives her that power, and, in the absence of it, her deed or mortgage, though her husband join in it, is absolutely void. On the husband's death the trust for her separate use ceases, and does not revive on a second marriage. With these principles in his mind, a good business man could not go far astray in regard to the rights and powers of a married woman over her own property.

THE late Father Secchi, the famous astronomer, was of middling stature, broad and stout—somewhat Napoleonic in appearance. His keen black eyes shone with the fire of genius. His mouth was finely formed, and his nose was prominent. He stood very erect, and, in walking, he took long, elastic steps. He was very methodical in his habits, having certain hours for reading, writing, eating, sleeping and exercise. At his meals he ate just so much, and no more. Every afternoon he walked for an hour and a half.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE monument of the late Pope will cost only four hundred dollars.

MISS KELLOGG once said, "before I retire I intend to sing a whole year for charity."

A PROVIDENCE school-mistress whipped a little girl on the ends of her fingers, and paralysis was the result.

A MOVEMENT is making in Washington Territory to bring anew before Congress the proposition to make that Territory a State.

LOTTA is only thirty years old. But then you must remember that she went on the stage at the early age of eighteen months.

GRACE GREENWOOD discloses the interesting and creditable fact that General Butler has shown much kindness to the wife and daughter of Mumford, the New Orleans man whom he had executed for pulling down the United States flag.

VICTIMS of the keramic craze must reconcile themselves to the fact that a company has been organized in Europe for the purpose of manufacturing earthenware with advertisements instead of designs of fruits, flowers, etc., for ornamentation.

VICTOR HUGO received $72,900 from his publisher for his two works, "Songs of the Streets and Woods," and "The Man who Laughs," but the publisher has since become bankrupt, and is reported as saying that he overestimated the author's value.

CAPTAIN CRAPE, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, says that he is ready to cross the Atlantic again in a boat six feet shorter than the dory he used last summer, if any one will guarantee to him five thousand dollars. He should wait long for the offer.

EX-SPEAKER SCHUYLER COLFAX prints a letter saying that "no vote, however large, could induce him to become again, as he was for twenty years, the servant of the public." As the letter was written on the cars it need not be charged to time wasted.

LORD DUNMORE has been offered $52,500 for the two-year-old shorthorn heifer the daughter of Duchess 97th, by sixth Duke of Geneva. This extraordinary offer is conditional upon the coming calf of the heifer to be purchased being alive and a heifer.

IN a recent letter Mr. John Ruskin says: "Nothing can advance art in any district of this accused machine-and-devil driven England until she changes her mind in many things, and my time for talking is past. I lecture here, but only on the art of the past."

RETURNING BOARDER CASSANAVE was recently interviewed by a reporter for the New Orleans *Times*, and made the following observation concerning Mr. Hayes: "What I have against him is not that he has neglected me, but that he has betrayed his party. He has done that and he can go to h—l."

NEW YORK *Herald*: Don Cameron occasionally goes up into the preserve gallery of the Senate to talk to the prettiest girl there. Don is a nice Pennsylvanian, with a good deal of manliness and a good deal of champagne; but he will wear a peajacket in the United States Senate.

As thieves the Circassians are easily the champions. They steal everything they can lay their hands on, and the fugitives who swarm into Constantinople sweep it bare. The other day a party of Circassians on their way home, were detected carrying off a Bulgarian priest in a sack. They intended him for a slave.

THE death of Cardinal Brossais-Saint Marc and the elevation of Cardinal Pecci to the pontifical throne reduce the numbers of the Sacred College to 62. According to the Roman proverb, cardinals always die in threes, and during the last two years, the truth of the saying has been attested in a remarkable manner.

THE beauties of Parisian society are said to be the Duchess de Chaulnes, Mme. de Montebello and Mme. de Tolster, the last one of the most fascinating women Paris has ever seen. Her head and face are those of a wonderfully beautiful boy, and her countenance is piquante and full of character. No scandal has ever fastened to her name.

"SHE is not handsome," says George Eliot's latest photographer. "Her face is long, pale, with a sensitive mouth. Her eyes are a livid, warm, blue-gray, full of depth, now keenly perceptive, now dreamily introspective, always full of sadness. Her hair, worn low, gives a womanly effect to a finely-intellectual forehead. Her general expression is that of wearied sensitiveness."

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has just finished a novel which she says is as much better than "That Lass o' Lowrie's" as that is better than "Theo." She has already been offered $4,000 for the right to publish it in London. The American right has been purchased for *Scribner's Monthly*. Mrs. Burnett has been quite a lion in Washington this winter.

A SYMPATHETIC but inquisitive young man, who was visiting a county prison, gently asked a girl prisoner the cause of her being in such a place. "Oh," said she, with a contemptuous toss of her head, "I stole a watermill, and got off safe, but, like a fool, I went back after the stream that turned it, and was arrested." The sympathetic young man left immediately.

A WILD Texan boarded the train at Fort Worth for Dallas. It was his first ride on the cars, and as the conductor reached in his hip pocket for his punch, the sharp eye of the Texan caught a glimpse of its polished handle, and quick as thought he leveled a navy six on the conductor saying: "Put 'er up, or I'll blow daylight through you. No man can get the drop on me."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Albany *Journal* recalls the fact that President Lincoln, during the war, bestowed upon George D. Prentiss the sole right of selling firearms in Kentucky. Mr. Prentiss administered this grant so honestly that he made no money by it. He kept a few pistols in his office to sell or give to his particular friends, but usually contented himself with presenting loyal applicants for firearms, with an order on any gunsmith in the city, asking and receiving no royalty.

WHEN the late Bishop of Oxford was travelling eastward to attend the Church Congress at Norwich, a lady sitting opposite to him commented in flattering terms on the eloquence and ability of the great Anglican divine, quite unconscious that she was addressing him. "But why, sir," he added, "do people call him Soapy Sam?" "Well, madam," replied the Bishop, "I suppose it is because he has always been in a good deal of hot water, and always manages to come out with clean hands."

EUROPE AT PEACE.

Abstract of the Treaty Just Signed.

Arrangements Nearly Perfected for the Holding of the Conference.

Grank Duke Nicholas to Visit the Sultan To-day.

THE SITUATION.

THE NEW BOUNDARY FOR BULGARIA.

LONDON, March 7—2 A. M.—St. Petersburg and Constantinople dispatches state the exact boundaries of Bulgaria are on the west, the Servian frontier; thence in a line past Mitrovitza and Wranja, and along the river Karasu to Yenidge on the Ægaen sea. The southern coast extends from Yenidje to a point midway between Kavala and Dedeagatch; thence the line runs northward to Tchermen, and skirting Adrianople turns eastward to the Euxine sea. The eastern coast extends from Hekimtabiassi to Mangali, and from Mangali the line runs northward to Rassova on the Danube. The election of a Prince for Bulgaria is to be under the surveillance of a Russian commissioner and another Russian commissioner will superintend reforms in Turkish Armenia. The Soghanlu range will form a boundary between Russian and Turkish possessions in Asia.

A special from St. Petersburg says: "General Ignatieff will probably embark for Odessa on Friday taking with him the treaty for ratification. It is suspected in official circles here that England will purchase or seize Mitylene for a naval station to counterbalance the increase of Russian influence at Constantinople. It is said such a step would be looked upon with comparative indifference by Russia, as England is already able to blockade the Dardanelles."

A correspondent at Berlin says: "In consequence of the request of Russia, Prince Bismarck will probably consent to preside over the Congress at Berlin if England agrees to be present."

A SECRET TREATY PROBABLE.

A Vienna dispatch says: "Gen. Ignatieff has returned to San Stefano with Safvet Pasha. This has caused suspicion of an intention to conclude a secret treaty, although Gen. Schouvaloff, who started on the 4th inst., has taken the treaty of peace to St. Petersburg for ratification."

A special from San Stefano says: "It appears that Roumania asks for the Dobrudscha, the islands at the mouth of the Danube and the fortress Widdin and two hundred and fifty million francs indemnity, without agreeing to cede Bessarabia."

A special from Pera says: "Grand Duke Nicholas will visit the Sultan on Thursday. He will enter Constantinople at the head of two hundred officers."

A Paris dispatch states M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will certainly attend the Congress at Berlin.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

LONDON, March 6.—A Vienna correspondent says: "Unless fresh and unexpected difficulties arise, the Congress will probably meet in Berlin between the 22nd and 25th instant."

A telegram from St. Petersburg says: "It is regarded as settled that only treaty powers will take part in the Congress, although minor states will be allowed to bring their views under notice."

The *Agence Russe* states that Germany and Austria have assented to the proposal for a Congress of chief Ministers of the Powers to be held at Berlin. The assent of other governments is expected. Prince Gortschakoff is much better and will go to the Congress.

A dispatch from Vienna states Austria is opposed to territorial extension of Bulgaria and Russian occupation. The Austrian government has resolved to propose annexation of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece.

ATHENS, March 6.—Official intelligence has been received from Larissa that Turks are marching against insurgents at Makrintz. Desperate fighting is expected. Turks threaten bombardment from Volo harbor. A battle is also imminent at Karditza.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Porte is stated to have sanctioned the stay of the Russian troops at San Stefano as long as the British fleet remains in the Sea of Marmora.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREATY SIGNED ON SUNDAY LAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The treaty bears the title, "Preliminaries of Peace," and contains twenty-nine articles. The opening articles relates to Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria. The indemnity is fixed at fourteen hundred, and ten roubles, but eleven hundred millions are covered by territorial cessions. Nothing is fixed concerning the terms and period of payment of the 310,000,000 roubles. No guarantee is stipulated, nor is there a mention of Egyptian or Bulgarian tributes, or the Turkish fleet. The treaty simply states that Russia and Turkey shall agree subsequently about the payment.

Plorat remains in Bulgaria; Servia includes Sienitza, Novibarzar and Vranjo; Montenegro includes Antivari, Spuz, Podgoritza and Niesics.

All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be razed and the Turkish troops withdrawn. A military road will be established for the Ottoman posts and telegraph and the passage of troops, which, however, must not make any considerable halt while passing through the country. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. Any property of Mussulmans who have not returned, which they leave undisposed of, will be sold after two years, for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund.

Arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be remitted. The revenue until 1880 is to be applied to idemnity for sufferers by the insurrection, and provide for local needs. Austrian and Russian commissioners will arbitrate in all disputed claims.

Navigation of the straits is declared free for merchant vessels during peace or war. Six divisions of Russian infantry and two of cavalry will occupy Bulgaria until the formation of the Bulgarian militia, the strength of which shall be fixed later by Russia and Turkey.

The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communications both through Roumania and the Black sea. The expenses of the Russian occupation are to be borne by Bulgaria.

Roumania is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte, and to make direct treaty. No indemnity is stipulated for Servia or Montenegro.

Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian Commissioners will determine the Bulgarian tribute.

The reform programme of the Constantinople Conference will be applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina. An organization similar to that granted to Crete in '68 is stipulated for Thessaly and Epirus. No mention is made of Greece or Crete.

Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid are ceded to Russia. Erzeroum and Trebizonde are not mentioned, except that the Russians may embark at Trebizonde on their return home.

Asiatic Turkey is to be evacuated in six months. The evacuation of European Turkey is to begin immediately, and be completed within three months.

The European Danube Commission retains its former rights. The Porte undertakes the expense of re-establishing navigation on the Danube, and indemnifying private leases, the amount of which are to be deducted by the Danube Commission from the sums it owes the Porte.

Russia receives the Dobrudscha to exchange it for Bessarabia. The question of the Turco-Persian frontier shall be speedily settled. The treaty is to be ratified within fifteen days, but its provisions become obligatory immediately. Nothing is said about the ratification by Congress, nor about the capitulations, nor of the Russo Turkish alliance.

The details about the payment of the indemnity which were to have been arranged at San Stefano, have been postponed, and the negotiators have arrived at Constantinople.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

THE TIME OF MEETING NOT YET FIXED.

LONDON, March 5.—Negotiations relative to the meeting of the Congress at Berlin have been proceeding between Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The project will be submitted to all other Powers, and if they accept it, Germany will issue formal invitations.

VIENNA, March 5.—A special from St Petersburg says it is confirmed that the treaty includes a clause providing that ratifications must be exchanged at St. Petersburg within a fortnight.

VIENNA NEWSPAPERS DISSATISFIED.

The newspapers are dissatisfied with the peace conditions, as far as they are known. They express the opinion that the most difficult phase of the crisis is yet to be passed. They say nobody wishes to disturb the great result of war, the liberation of Christians, but while the demands calculated to lead to a conflict with England have been dropped by Russia, similar consideration has not been shown for Austria. It is stated Count Andrassy will make full exposition of his policy to delegations which will meet Thursday, probably.

ENGLAND'S SENTIMENT SOFTENED.

LONDON, March 5.—The talk in the lobbies of Parliament yesterday evening was all peaceful, the members even discussing the prospects of a longer Easter recess than usual and an earlier prorogation in autumn.

ROYAL EXCHANGES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—The Sultan has sent the following telegram to the Emperor:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—On the occasion of the anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, I offer my congratulations, with a desire of renewing our friendly relations."

The Emperor, in reply, telegraphed as follows:

"I thank your majesty for your congratulations, which I received simultaneously with the news of the signature of peace. I perceive in this coincidence the presage of a good and lasting relation between us."

THE FUTURE OF BULGARIA.

SAN STEFANO, March 5.—The amount of tribute to be paid by Bulgaria is not to be fixed for two years, during which time measures will be taken to ascertain the resources and revenues of the country, which will be occupied by fifty thousand Russian troops two years, or until a national army can be formed and rendered capable of maintaining order. The tribute when fixed will go toward paying the Russian war indemnity. The ultimate form of government, whether constitutional or absolute, will be decided partly by the Bulgarian Princes and Assembly, and partly by Europe. Servia will have Nish, but not Widdin, which will remain Bulgarian. Thessaly and Epirus will share the administrative reforms stipulated for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ITALY.

CORONATION OF THE POPE.

ROME, March 3.—Pope Leo XIII. was crowned in Sixtine Chapel to-day. The ceremony commenced at 9:30 in the morning and terminated at 1:30 in the afternoon. Cardinals, prelates and diplomatists accredited to the Vatican and a few other persons were present. The Pope was afterwards carried to his apartments, blessing the spectators on the way. A few houses are illuminated to-night.

Crowds broke the windows which were illuminated for the Pope's coronation, but were dispersed by the troops without casualty.

The *Opinione* reports that the Council of State, in response to the question of Signor Crispi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as to whether the Italian Government had a right to modify the Papal guarantees, has rendered a decision that the law of the Papal guarantees possesses a constitutional organic character.

When Cardinal Simeoni was about to resume his office as Pontifical Secretary of State, the Catholic Powers and some Cardinals protested against his restoration because of his reactionary tendencies. Cardinal Simeoni thereupon resigned and Cardinal Franchi was appointed in his place.

RECEPTION OF PARISH PRIESTS BY THE POPE.

ROME, March 6.—The Pope, on receiving parish priests, recommended them to preach Jesus Christ, his life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against infidelity and immorality so generally prevailing—the result of a corrupt press. The Pope, in all his exhortations, avoids the mention of the Virgin, with the purpose of discountenancing Mariolatry, which his predecessor so long encouraged.

It has shocked most people that the Pope, in his coronation speech, made no allusion to the late Pius IX., although Cardinal di Pietro, in addressing the Pontiff, had been eloquent in praise of the deceased Pope. The omission could not therefore be accidental, and has been variously commented upon.

The Pope and Cardinal Franchi have determined on the policy of reconciling, as far as possible, the interests of the Church and State in questions pending with the various governments.

CARDINAL FRANCHI SECRETARY OF STATE.

Cardinal Franchi has been confirmed Pontifical Secretary of State; Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda; Cardinal Morichini, Camerlengo and Cardinal Bartolini, President of the Congregation of Rites.

GENERAL NOTES.

The resignation of Herr Camphausen of Germany is final. He only acts pending the appointment of his successor.

Emperor William has signed the decree authorizing German painters and sculptors to participate in the Paris Exhibition.

By the disruption of the Orleanist group, in France, the Government gains about twenty supporters for M. Dufaure's policy, including a state of seige, amnesty and coiportage bills. About eleven Orleanists will probably join the Legitimists.

Lord Beaconsfield is said to be strongly opposed to the annexation of Egypt.

Dr. Schlieman has secured a new firman and intends to renew excavations at Hissarlik as soon as it is safe for him to work in the country.

The decline in silver is stated to be due to the increase in amount of Indian Consol bills to be alloted to-day (£500,000, instead of £300,000), coupled with a feeling of uncertainty about probable future of financial requirements of the Indian Government.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Wallace's Long Bond Bill Passed by the Senate.

Hayes Sends His Second Veto to the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill extending the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling or organizing volunteers for the war of the rebellion, and it was indefinitely postponed.

He also reported from the same committee favorably on the House joint resolution providing for issuing arms and ammunition to the territory of Idaho under the act of July 3, 1876. Passed.

Mr. BECK called up the resolution submitted by him on the 21st of January, declaring it inexpedient at this time, to levy and collect taxes for maintenance to the sinking fund and spoke at length in favor of the resolution.

He opposed the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Finance, and favored the immediate adoption of the resolution. He quoted from his previous arguments on the subject and said: We could not under the present system compete in the markets of the world with less heavily burdened people. Our whole system of Federal taxation was unjust and a heavy one. The Vanderbilts, Astors and Stewarts, with their colossal fortunes, did not contribute any more towards the support of the Government than the poor laboring man. He argued that the wealth of the country should give its first share towards expenses of the Government. We might remonetize silver, repeal the specie resumption act and do many other things which he thought should be done, yet as long as the present system of taxation should be maintained there could be no real prosperity. He quoted from reports to show the extent of American ship building, and said the tonnage for a whole year did not equal that of one first class vessel for foreign commerce. In 1861, our commerce was rapidly passing that of Great Britain, but had rap dly fallen off. He favored the repeal of navigation laws and a high protective tariff, which, he said, had well nigh destroyed our commercial marine. Our need for ships had increased, but we could not get them on account of our navigation laws and tariff laws. The sinking fund was in a condition to meet all pledges, and there was no necessity for levying taxes for it at present. He again referred to our commerce, and said he was opposed to all subsidies. Competition must be encouraged and combinations discountenanced. He favored free ship stores, the removal of all taxation on ships and their supplies. So far as we were now concerned, Hell Gate, in New York Harbor, might as well remain closed and the mouth of the Mississippi remain unimproved, as foreign ships only were benefitted by the improvement. The people of this country now were a combination and corporation ridden people.

He favored the imposition of a tax on incomes so as to raise $20,000,000 per annum, and said the refusal of Congress to levy taxes for the $57,000,000 for a sinking fund would be a great benefit to the poor people. He referred to the petitions of Drexel and others, recently presented, remonstrating against the reimposition of the income tax, and said labor was now taxed beyond everything. Poverty bore the burdens of the government while wealth escaped. He quoted from speeches of Mr. Morrill (Chairman of the Finance Committee) and Mr. Dawes (member of that committee), and said he feared they would control the country and defeat the resolution. He argued that the Treasury department should be divided; that there should be two secretaries, one to collect revenue and the other to disburse it, each one being a check upon the other.

In conclusion, he said the resolution brought forward by him was not intended to weaken public credit, which he hoped would ever be maintained, but something must be done to revive the commerce of the country.

Mr. MORRILL said he was quite ready to go as far as the Senator from Kentucky or any other Senator to properly relieve the country from taxation. It was a little strange that Senator Beck) should bring forward this resolution, embracing so wide a scope, and ask its passage without reference to the Committee on Finance. It was a little remarkable that the Senator, coming from Kentucky, the State which had given a verdict upon such opprobrious epithets about our navigation and tariff laws, when it was known that our navigation laws now were just the same as they were in 1861. He denied that our taxation was oppressive to the people. He did not think so, and argued that in all tariff legislation the rich were discriminated against. No people on the face of the earth to-day were clad better than the American people, and that clothing and shoes were not taxed. He favored reference of the resolution to the Committee on Finance, and said he hoped there would not be an effort to have a snap judgment upon it unless there was one of a series of measures of relief to be passed in this and span of some outside influence. What would be the effect of this resolution on the public credit? Would it be good or bad? There were many questions to be considered. It was hardly to be considered by the Committee on Finance. The removal of taxes was a very pleasant duty, but their imposition sometimes was a patriotic necessity.

The reference of this resolution to the Committee on Finance was imperatively required, and he moved that it be so referred.

The motion was agreed to without division. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, making appropriations for detecting trespass on public lands and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States.

Mr. TUCKER addressed the House in explanation of the bill, and in the course of his remarks had read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that ninety-five clerks in his department would have to be discharged if an appropriation were not made for them.

Mr. Durham then proceeded to explain that portion of the bill relating to the prosecution of depredators on Government timber lands.

KELLY ON FINANCE.

Mr. KELLY took the floor by unanimous consent and proceeded to make a speech on the resumption question. The speech was a reply to Garfield's late speech of March 4. He denied Garfield's statement that the year 1860 was a prosperous one and quoted from various authorities to sustain his position. In reply to Garfield's assertion that no Democrat had ever declared in favor of any money but the standard gold and silver, he said that Jefferson and Madison were exceptions to that sweeping assertion, and that Alex Hamilton had ever favored a resort to fiat-backed currency. He also contradicted the assertion of Garfield's as to the hesitation and unwillingness of Senators and members to pass the legal tender act and he quoted Thaddeus Stevens, Hooper and Senator Sherman in their denunciation of that measure. He denied Garfield's assertion that greenback currency was a forced loan and said a forced loan is a debt. Greenbacks are money with which we pay a debt. If the gentleman's assertion had been made in 1862, it would have been denounced as the hissing of a venomous copperhead. Coming down to the question of specie resumption he said that with sixty-five millions gold in the Treasury, with none in the hands of the people, and with seven hundred millions to be redeemed, the proposition was a measure of insanity. It was a proposition, the enforcement of which was driving the people to pauperism, to lunacy, to suicide, and was creating a moneyed oligarchy whose wealth, compared with the body of the people, would be green or than that of the moneyed aristocracy of England.

In conclusion, he said: The elements are against us. No returning wave of prosperity carries the nation forward. We are being welled in the church of despond. Instead of business reviving, everywhere it goes on to shrink, and wages to fall. Employment for labor, skilled or unskilled, becomes more difficult to obtain. The situation is appalled by prolounder gloom than has overshadowed it since the gentleman's prosperous year of 1860. This sad condition will continue, and will, from month to month, intensify until that menace to confidence, the Resumption act, shall be repealed. It cannot be otherwise. The Silver bill was an act of justice, not of relief. Its good influence cannot be felt appreciably until restored confidence will justify an enlargement of the circulation of money and credit. Bonds have not fallen nor gold risen since its passage over the President's impotent veto. Its enemies have been confounded by experience, and so, too, will its friends be if the Resumption act be permitted to disgrace our statute book.

Mr. GARFIELD rose to reply to him, and is to have an hour when the House again goes into committee on the bi l.

The committee rose, and Mr. FORT introduced a bill to authorize the preparation of fine or standard silver bars of the value of $101,000, deposit the same in the United States Treasury and issue certificates thereon. Referred. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—After the introduction of a number of bills, consideration was then resumed of unfinished business which was the Long Bond bill.

After a long debate, the bill was amended and passed without roll call.

Following is the full text of the bill as passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

That, in lieu of that amount of four per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act of July 14th, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue a sum not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars coupon bonds of the United States of denominations of twenty-five, fifty and one hundred dollars, and of equal sums of each of said denominations redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of their issue and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in like manner as those in place of which they are to be issued.

Section 2—That said coupon bonds shall be made payable to the order of the person who shall pay money therefor, and the name of such person or his or her assignee or of any subsequent assignee, and his or her residence shall be registered as owner of such bond in like manner as if the same was a registered bond, and such coupon bonds shall be transferable only by assignment duly acknowledged before and certified under seal of the clerk of a State Court record, or Federal Court, or United States Commissioner, which assignment shall also be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and such assignment may also be made leaving the name of the assignee blank, and when so made in blank and executed as hereinbefore provided, said coupon bond shall be transferable by delivery in like manner as if payable to the bearer.

Section 3—That coupons attached to said bonds shall be payable either in United States legal tender notes or in coin, at the option of the United States, and the same shall be paid at any of the sub-treasuries or money depositaries of the United States, or at any national bank, and it is hereby made the duty of each of said National banks to pay said coupons upon presentation without any charge and remit the same to the Treasury for redemption, but said National banks shall be required to do so on the production of a proper bond to which the coupon presented shall have been attached.

Section 4—That the Secretary shall keep such bonds for sale at the different sub-treasuries, National banks and money depositaries of the United States and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal tender notes at their nominal value, and such legal tender notes shall be reissued and paid out for coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds.

Section 5—That the provisions of sections 3,704 and 3,705 of the revised statutes of the United States authorizing the issue of another bond in the room of any registered bond lost or destroyed, are hereby made applicable to the bonds to be issued under the statute, but only in case of loss or destruction thereof before the execution of assignment in blank thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the joint resolution recently submitted by him in regard to Chinese immigration was taken up so as to be specially assigned to-morrow, when he will address the Senate with regard thereto.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Fortification Appropriation bill considered yesterday in Committee of the Whole passed.

HAYES' SECOND VETO.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning, without approval, the House bill authorizing a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton on the second Monday in March. In the message, he stated there was not sufficient time to give notice of the holding of said special term, and the Government could not prepare for trial at said term, because no funds would be available for that purpose. Bill and message referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POTTER in the chair, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

GARFIELD'S REPLY TO KELLY'S FINANCIAL SPEECH.

Mr. GARFIELD took the floor in reply to Mr. Kelley's speech of yesterday. He said: The gentleman had spent forty minutes of his time in trying to refute what had been merely a preliminary and incidental allusion to his (Garfield's) former speech to the prosperity of the year 1860. He went over some of the points justifying his statements as to the prosperity of that year, including the facts that the exports of American manufactures of that year were greater than at any other period of history; that the number of immigrants who arrived that year was 179,000, being 58,000 more than the preceding year, and 4,800 more than had been issued, being 1,100 more than the average of the past three years. Even in the iron industry he quoted a former speech of Kelley's to show that the production of pig iron in 1860 was 918,000 tons, 160,000 tons more than had ever been before produced. He hoped that he had established the fact that the year 1860 was a year not only of general peace but of very marked general prosperity. As to Kelley's denial that the Legal Tender act was adopted as a forced loan, and for speculation, he (Garfield) quoted Thadeus Stevens as saying that it was a measure of necessity, not of choice. He quoted Fessenden as saying it was only a temporary policy adopted under circumstances of overwhelming necessity and quoted Sumner as saying, "I warn you against continuing in this step which necessity compels. The medicine of the constitution must become its daily bread." In regard to the designation of greenbacks as a forced loan, and to Kelley's assertion that he (Garfield) would have been hissed as a venomous copperhead if he had so characterized it in 1862, he quoted Secretary Chase's letter to Bellmont, Pennsylvania, and the Supreme Court of New York, in which the same character was given to them.

He reiterated the assertion, Kelley's quotations to the contrary notwithstanding, that in the long run of experience, Fessenden and foreign ministers, they had all believed in money based on coin and no other money. He quoted Jefferson as stating that "the juggler only will propose to create capital by legerdemain tricks of paper money" (laughter) and John Adams as asserting that there would be no confidence in public men and measures until paper money was done away with, and as to the sentiment of England, he quoted the great voice of parliamentary authority and recognized voice of financial authority were him in the opinion that the restoration of cash payments in England was a blessing to the nation and a necessary act after the war. He took up the inconsistency of Kelley in matters of finance. Garfield referred to a resolution offered in the House in 1865, thanking Secretary McCulloch for his policy in contracting the currency, and pledging the House to resumption of specie payment as early a day as possible; that the resolution had been adopted with only six negative votes, and among those voting in the affirmative he found the name of W. D. Kelley. (Laughter.)

Mr. BROWN (Ind.)—Is Senator Voorhees name there?

Mr. GARFIELD—I will look. Yes; Mr. Voorhees voted aye. (Laughter).

He also quoted Mr. Kelly as making a remark in front of the bill demonetizing silver to the effect that the silver dollar could not be kept up and must be dropped, and yet he said, the gentleman not long since, with the voice of Nestor, had denounced that act as a legislative "trick." (Laughter.) He reminded the House of the communistic speeches made by Mr. Kelly in the Ohio campaign in 1876, when he spoke of "Labor taking capital by the throat," and said that that year was a very near having scene of riot awakened at the flash of such communistic threats, and afterwards some of his colleagues in the House graciously and tenderly because of the gentleman's years had written to people implying them to vote for him again, and that the scenes of 1876 would not be repeated; and on these assurances, (said Garfield) he is here to-day—here to assail every man who believes in redeeming pledged promises of the nation. For myself, I care not in what party it lands me or what company it finds me when that day comes. I stand with the men who are for the money of the constitution and for the faith of the nation. (Applause generally on the Republican side of the Chamber.) We cannot be a moment too soon in understanding the fraud designs of those who are advocating what they call the American system of finance. I beg the pardon of the House for delaying an appropriation bill by this long speech, and am sorry particularly that so much of it should appear to relate to myself. (Renewed and continuous applause.)

It was some minutes before order was restored and business resumed. Members from both sides pressed around Mr. Garfield, congratulating him. Among them was Mr. Tucker, who remarked that the speech was unconstitutional, because it was an act of cruel and unusual punishment. Mr. Kelly was not in the chamber during the delivery of the speech, a circumstance at which Mr. Garfield (in the opening) expressed his regret, but said the gentleman had full notice of his intent to speak, and had spent two hours to-day in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means.

After the committee resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill, Mr. HOOKER opposed that portion which appropriated $20,000 to carry on suits against alleged trespassers on public timber lands.

Mr. PATTERSON opposed the same provision of the bill, and said these seizures would work great hardship to many citizens of Colorado.

Mr. FOSTER called attention to the fact that the only suits that had been commenced in Colorado had been to recover $100,000 from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, $75,000 from the Colorado Central, and $100,000 from the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company. There would be poor citizens who would suffer.

After further debate the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. HANNA moved to increase the number of temporary clerks to be employed by the Secretary of the Treasury from twenty to eighty-five, and increasing appropriation for such clerks from $6,500 to $25,000.

Without taking any action the Committee rose.

Mr. BANNING, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to reorganize the army, to consolidate certain of its staff departments and to reduce the cost of its support. Printed and recommitted.

The House then adjourned.

The walking match for a stake of one thousand dollars commenced in New Orleans last night at Grunawald Hall, between Miss Ellen Wickers, of Chicago, and Henry Schmehl, pedestrian. Schmehl is to walk four hundred miles in a hundred and twenty hours and finish in less time than Miss Wickers completes two hundred and fifty miles.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

250 Buildings in Hot Springs Destroyed.

Loss Estimated at $300,000 With But Little Insurance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—A special to the *Evening Star* gives the following particulars of the great fire which occurred at Hot Springs, Ark.: About half-past one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a shanty occupied by a negro named Greenlee. The fire communicated to the French restaurant and thence north and south on both sides of the street. All the buildings are burned north of Rockafellow's drug store and south below Malvern crossing. About two hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed and an immense amount of goods. As there is but one street in the valley, the steamer was cut off and could afford no relief to the lower end of the town until the flames had been checked above them. The horses, firemen and engine dashed through the flames to the Sumpter House and came around the avenue and Grinn Hill and are now, at eight o'clock, fighting at the south end of the town.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Hot Springs, American and Earl Hotels; the French restaurant, Valley and State Bank, Postoffice, *Daily Sentinel* office, Huffman & Hamilton's Bath House, Fones Bros. & Co., Little & Jenkins, Moore & Co.'s livery stable, Kimball & Co., Knights of Pythias Hall, B. Brown & Co., Karatausky, Western Union Telegraph office.

It is impossible at this hour to estimate the loss but it will be $200,000 or $300,000. The mountains are covered with people driven from shelter and goods carried from stores. No lives were lost. There is very little insurance, During the excitement the *Daily Telegraph* office was maliciously damaged. The Western Union Telegraph office has been reopened and business is being carried on without interruption.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A Committee to Investigate the Auditor General's Office.

Frazer's Benefit Assessment Bill Lost.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The bill creating a Banking Department was reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments reducing the salary of the Commissioner from $3,500 to $3,000; dispensing with the extra clerk at $1,400; fixing the Bank Commissioner's term at four instead of five years, and exempting private banking institutions from examinations.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. HAWLY, and after some debate was adopted:

WHEREAS, There are certain alleged irregularities in the settlement of the State taxes on account of a corporation known as "The Union Railroad and Transportation Company," (commonly called the Union Line,) with the auditing and receiving officers of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members of the Senate, be appointed to investigate these charges or any other irregularities or maladministration of said departments with full power to send for persons and papers and set in continuous session until a final report of the facts in the case are ascertained and duly reported to this Senate.

The following Senators were appointed on this committee by Speaker Cooper: Messrs. Clarke, Davis, Herr, Gazzam and Peale.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The entire morning and a portion of the afternoon session was spent in the consideration of the bill amending the Mechanics' Lien law, which, after numerous amendments, passed third reading.

The bill to prevent frequent changes of school text books in cities of the Second and Third class was passed finally.

The bill providing for the purchase of school books out of the district school funds was defeated.

Pending the consideration of an act to license engineers of steam engines and boilers, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Street Assessment act was indefinitely postponed.

The bill repealing the Local Option law at Braddocks, passed the House this morning.

The School Superintendent bill and Huckster bill were passed finally.

Frazer's bill, No. 19, was killed in the House this afternoon. This was the bill authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to provide for the assessment of the cost of street improvements upon the property benefited by such improvements, instead of by the front foot rule.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Tragedy in the Mountains of North Carolina.

A Bride of the Night, a Mother and Widow in the Morning.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2.—Information was received here this evening of a scandal which led to a tragedy in Clay County. The location is in the chain of the Blue Ridge, in the Western part of this State.

Miss Ada McClay is the daughter of the late Hon. Richard McClay, who was a wealthy and esteemed farmer and politician of the county just named. She is twenty-two years of age, beautiful, refined and accomplished. She was educated at a seminary in Lexington, Ky., having graduated there with the usual honors about four years ago. Just after leaving her *alma mater* she made her *debut* at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and has visited that place of fashionable resort every summer since.

It seems that a year ago last summer she met there a Mr. Wm P. Shelburne, a handsome and polished gentleman of twenty-six. The couple fell in love; courtship followed, and they were betrothed. He lived in New Orleans, and had visited Miss McClay only three or four times at her home in Clay county, but had kept up a regular correspondence. He had not seen her for ten months until last Monday, when he came to fulfil his plighted troth. The day set was the 1st inst,—yesterday. They were duly married, the nuptial ceremony taking place at noon. The company in attendance was not large, but it was elegant and aristocratic.

The afternoon and evening were spent in wedding festivities, and it was a late hour when the bride and groom retired for rest. But then—oh, sad to tell!—Shelburne discovered that his fair love was *enciente*. In a rage he blasphemed and raised the deuce. He threatened to kill her in his frenzy, and only desisted on condition that she would reveal the name of her seducer. This she refused to do at first, but finally told him that Simpson Forrester was the man. He lived adjoining the McClay mansion, and had recently graduated at one of the colleges in Virginia. He was only twenty-two years of age, but had the reputation of being gallant, and at the White Sulphur last summer was a favorite with the belles. Shelburne's bride declared that this gay Lothario had accomplished her ruin five months ago, and that she had sworn never to betray him. He visited the house like an intimate friend, and last night he was one of the gayest of the gay at the festive board.

At six o'clock this morning Shelburne pulled on his clothes, armed himself with a double-barrel shot gun and went to Forrester's home. The young bride followed, screaming and beseeching him not to shoot her destroyed, that she had forgiven him. But Shelburne was determined. He aroused the Forrester family, consisting of two or three sisters and the mother, and called for the guilty man. Forrester feigned surprise when he faced Shelburne and denied knowing any thing about the lady's shame. Only a few words ensued, when Shelburne banged away, discharging a load of buckshot into the shoulders of his enemy, who had no weapon of defense. The wounded man exclaimed: "I am killed, and have deserved it all!" The second barrel was not fired, for Shelburne, thinking the man dead, turned and saw his wife who witnessed the affair had fainted. The murderer took a horse from the stable of Mrs McClay and fled the country, going in the direction of Tennessee.

The news of the tragedy soon spread. Special Constable Dolley gathered a party of men and went in pursuit. The excitement in the neighborhood was intense. Dr. Heather was summoned to attend the dying man. His wounds were dressed, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. To add to the scandal, the bride gave birth a few hours after the tragedy to a premature child.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 3.—Mrs Wm. P. Shelburne, the unfortunate bride of Clay county, N. C., who was involved in the recent scandal, and who gave birth, in her excitement and fright, to a premature child, died early this morning. Her seducer, Simpson Foster, who was shot by the bridegroom, Mr. Shelburne, was not mortally wounded, as was first thought. The surgeon thinks he will recover. Shelburne, who fled, has not been apprehended. It is thought he has gone to sea.

WASHINGTON.

A Second Veto Expected This Week.

Sherman Trying to Make a Show of Honesty.

OPINIONS RENDERED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Postmaster General to-day decided that members of Congress have a legal right to become sureties on bonds for mail service. The Postmaster General also decided that the bid submitted by J. B. Price, a citizen of the State of Missouri could not be regarded as invalid on the ground that his wife is one of the sureties thereon as she is possessed of sufficient property in her own right. Another decision of interest rendered by the Postmaster General is to the effect that certain bidders (Messrs. Broth of Texas, and Price of Missouri), who are not actual owners of steamboats cannot be awarded contracts for steamboat mail service and are not relieved from prohibition of law on this subject by showing that they have secured charter of parties for the use of steamboats conditioned upon obtaining mail contracts.

ANOTHER VETO ANTICIPATED.

It is expected that Hayes will send his second veto message to Congress this week. It will be remembered that the House passed a bill providing for a special term of the United States Court in Mississippi, to relieve mill-owners from waiting for the slow process of getting back the logs seized by the levee of Mississippi. The bill passed the Senate in spite of an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee, through the efforts of Blaine, who wanted to get even with Schurz. The latter in turn proposes to get even with Blaine by inducing the President to veto the bill, which it is confidently said he will do.

WHAT THE MILITARY MEN COST.

General Banning, by dint of hard labor, has succeeded in getting some valuable statistics as to the cost of maintaining army officers at Washington. Exclusive of pay of officers stationed here, it costs the government for commutation of quarters $66,729 60 per year. One-half of the money thus paid is to officers' wives, who own the property for which the Government thus pays rent. It costs to keep officers warm in the matter of fuel $28,633 67 per annum, and for forage and straw—half of which is sold to livery-stable keepers—$39,756 34. General Banning has also obtained the cost per capita of enlisted soldiers of the nations of the world. The cheapest of European nations is Switzerland at $22 per man. Other nations, except England, range from $150 per man to $250. England pays $487 per man, while it costs the United States $1,854 per annum to support each enlisted soldier.

SHERMAN'S BOASTED HONESTY.

Secretary Sherman has interpreted one feature of the Silver bill, and that is that the silver coin certificates shall be payable only at the place of issue. This will obviate the necessity for the Treasury Department to haul coin from place to place as the necessity arises. As to the purchase of silver bullion, attention was called to the fact at the Treasury Department to-day that all such purchases had heretofore been paid in gold, and all future purchases may be paid for in the same manner, but that these payments can just as well be paid in the new silver dollar, it being a legal tender equally with gold. It seems certain that either gold or the new silver dollar will be employed in the purchase of bullion, and not greenbacks. If the former agent is employed it will be necessary to put the silver in the coin reserve for resumption purposes. If the country should accept the policy of the Secretary in dealing with silver, the law will naturally, to a considerable degree, depend upon the fate of the Resumption bill.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

A second cable has just been laid between Jamaica and Santiago de Cuba.

The State Prohibitory Committee of Rhode Island nominated on yesterday unanimously the present State officers for re-election.

The mardi gras processions in Memphis and New Orleans yesterday were imposing. The cities were crowded to overflowing, and all pronounced the celebrations as surpassing those of former years.

The cutting of freight rates from St. Louis to the East reached an almost unprecedently low figure yesterday. Fourth class freight from St. Louis to New York was taken at ten cents a hundred pounds; flour at twenty cents a barrel.

At Alexandria, Va., Judge Robertson, counsel for General Custis Lee in the suit for recovery of the Arlington estate concluded his argument yesterday, and the case was submitted to Judge Hughes who will render an opinion on Saturday probably in Richmond.

Fred Dietz, a boy between twelve and fourteen years of age, had both his legs cut off yesterday morning by an engine on the Mine Hill railroad at Minersville, Pa. While getting out of the way of the south-bound engine, he was struck by one going north, which he did not see, and was thrown under the other engine, with the above

IN THE OIL COUNTRY.

A Specimen Oil Operator and Their Business Ways.

What Fifty Acres on the McCalmont Farm Produces.

Our Foreign Exports of Oil and Where they Go To.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

PARKER CITY, February 27, 1878.—I stopped off here on my way up to get a little data from the Tacks and look around some. Theodore, the only one of the firm that I knew personally, was away, so I was compelled to trust myself to the tender mercies of the oldest member of the firm, Mr. Gus Tack, whom I learned previously never wanted a newspaper man within a mile of him. I suppose the innocence of my youthful countenance (notwithstanding I have often been told that I looked like a villainous old fraud of a preacher) thawed out his resolute determination, and he very kindly gave me a seat in their office, and talked, for an oil man, pretty freely; that is, he answered about one question out of every ten that I put at him.

SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION.

In their back office you may see the handsomest maps, drawn with the greatest care, every farm laid down and posted together by the very best draughtsmen in the country; here was one map designating the 22d degree line all through the country, clear up and into New York, with all the wells and dry holes accurately marked on it; the wells that are pumping, those that have been pumped dry, and those that were never worth pumping; accurate surveys of all the pipe lines, and plot after plot of property around producing localities. This information must alone have cost them thousands of dollars. The Tack Brothers own the largest producing well in the whole oil country to-day, at the date of this letter. It is on the McCalmont farm in the Scrub Grass district.

I asked Mr. Tack how he kept the run of all these wells and knew exactly what they were about. He told me they had telegraphic communication with all their wells, and got a report every morning at seven o'clock of what the well did the twenty-four hours previous. Just then a boy bounced in with a dispatch. It was from the McCalmont farm, owned in fee simple by the Tacks; no royalty, no nothing in the shape of rents or royalties. Their wells are numbered on that farm, and I give you a copy of his dispatch. To be accurate they must account or report for the fractions of a barrel; for instance, well No. 1 pumped seven barrels and seventy-five hundreths of a barrel. Follow the table through, and see how they vary. All these wells are on one farm, and are confined to fifty acres of the said farm, which makes it still more curious.

	Bbls		Bbls
No. 1	7.75	No. 31	124.95
No. 2	9.82	No. 32	4.43
No. 3	4.68	No. 33	1.52
No. 4	11.26	No. 34	10.31
No. 5	13.57	No. 35	68.84
No. 6	28.87	No. 36	1.99
No. 18	6.88	No. 37	34.90
No. 22	1.85	No. 78	23.98
No. 27	19.11	No. 39	47.12
No. 29	14.99	No. 40	4.40
No. 30	4.35		

The total production of Tack's McCalmont farm in the Scrub Grass region for one day is 44,340 barrels. The dispatch is dated Dean City, which is not supposed to be a very big city, as it is only eleven months old. It is named after one of the discoverers of the Bullion oil field.

At the rate oil is selling for to-day, $1 70 per barrel, this would be $748 00 per day or $22,440 per month, amounting to $269,280 in one year. Talk about the oil business being a risky one. The first month they had this farm they got oil enough out of it to pay for all the holes they have since put on it.

USEFUL BUT EXPENSIVE WILD CATS.

"We keep a wild cat going all the time," said Tack. "A wild cat?" "Yes; that is a well outside of the line of actual yielding territory. So it is the wild cats that find out things. They are of some use after all."

Well No. 31 in the above list is the largest producing well in the whole region. This surprises me, as I thought there were plenty of flowing wells to be seen up here, or wells that were pumping five or six hundred barrels per day, but there are not any, so Tack informs me. I began to think the last few days that some one ought to be telling me of the whereabouts of one or two of these big blow hards, but they only rush out that way at first. For instance, the well No. 31, or Big Medicine, above referred to, was struck last July, when she spouted twelve hundred barrels per day. She has run down gradually from July, 1877, to this date (February 27, 1878), to one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. Average that up and see what a magnificent yield it has been.

The Big Injin well, on the adjoining farm, paid its owners sixty thousand dollars the first thirty days after it was struck; it yielded thirty-five hundred barrels of oil the first day, and ran for thirty days after never going below two thousand barrels per day. This was last August. It has got down now to twenty barrels per day, and is not considered as good a well as the Big Medicine of the Tacks'.

FOREIGN EXPORTS OF OIL.

"Where does all this oil go to?" I asked Mr. Tack if he had any idea. "Any idea? We know exactly where every barrel of it goes. We have the official lists from the various shipping ports every day, and know precisely its movements. This is not guesswork business, young man, like a Democratic convention," and he pulled out of a pigeon-hole a bundle of papers. "Here are the official certificates of the shipments from the various seaports named. Copy them off and print them in your paper, for reference: see how we light the world. The poor man in Europe, Asia or Africa needn't go to bed early for the want of cheap light."

I append the list from the port of New York for the year 1877. What food for reflection there is in this table of figures. Read over the list and acknowledge, as I have done, that you had no idea it went to so many places and in such great quantities. To Copenhagen, to Venice—how distant that seems; to Crete, to Gibraltar, to Genoa. See what an immense amount of it goes to Sweden and Norway, to brighten, with its cheap and cheerful flame, the long winter nights of Norway, and to Elsinore, to light, perhaps, the walls and parapets which have existed and will forever live in the mind's eye as the sacred walk of Hamlet's troubled ghost, viz:

Where Shipped.	Gallons.	Where Shipped.	Gallons.
Liverpool	6,908,018	Naples & Palermo	3,250,668
London	13,918,283		
Bristol	2,964,573	Genoa & Leg'n	3,091,464
Hull	1,346,423	Trieste	7,620,581
Falmouth	4,274,541	Smyrna	1,150,880
Cork	7,478,382	Syria	1,320,699
Havre	9,121,479	Finland	63,621
Marseilles	1,97 ,927	Sweden and Norway	4,871,765
Greece	3,956,200	Lisbon	542,764
Dunkirk	2,789,030	Canary Is'ds	132,301
Bordeaux	2,370,079	Constantin'ple	1,494,860
Antwerp	16,822,794	Alex'da, Egypt	3,019,858
Bremen	41,479,941	Bilboa & Vigo	2,670,634
Hamburg	8,625,817	Spain	4,517,991
Rotterdam	9,460,172	China & Japan	9,857,689
Cronstadt	2,229,378	Africa	1,761,206
Konigsburg	4,470,784	Australia	2,126,341
Danzig and Elsinore	3,416,761	Sidney, N.S.W	580,464
Copenhagen	6,783,838	New Zealand	681,321
Lubec	472,566	Brazil	4,364,195
Venice	677,516	Mexico	807,015
Ancona	593,681	Cuba	2,377,693
Seville	445,220	Argentine Rep	1,450,381
Cadiz & Malaga	1,813,013	Cisplatine Rep	794,140
Tarragona and Alicante	459,743	Chili	436,810
Barcelona	608,629	Peru	420,207
Crete	448,486	Sandwich Is'ds	28,000
Gibralter, M'lta	7,612,411	British Hond's	19,193
Oporto	363,003	British Guiana	80,750
Dan'sh West Indies	37,571	British W. Ind	1,604 853
In dies		Br. N. A. Col.	294,604
Dutch East Indies	10,880,090	Indies	158,475
Dutch West Indies	95,203	Hayti	231,459
French West		Central America	161,137
		Venezuela	458,115
		New Grenada	166,017
		Porto Rico	187,472

Total from port of New York 233,482,818

From other ports during the year 1877 the shipments were as follows:

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Boston	4,230,862	Richmond	3,123,072
Philadelphia	49,088,974	San Francisco	156,940
Baltimore	44,858,164		

The total exports of refined petroleum from the United States for the last year were 336,207,995 gallons, or over 8,000,000 barrels. Most of the oil is shipped abroad in tin cans or cases, and that is the reason it is classified as gallons. J. C.

The Fox Estate, with a Valuation of Ten Millions of Dollars.

Emlenton and Its Peculiarities and Growth.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

EMLENTON, February 28, 1878.—Leaving Parker City last evening I came up as far as Foxburg, and tarried there for the night. This morning I met old Mr. Mansaville, Mr. A. W. Smiley, the engineer of the new Foxburg line, and whilst I think of it the very man who

LAID THE FIRST SECTION OF PIPE

in this whole country, and many other acquaintances. I went with Smiley to the top of the hill to see the tanks. There are thirteen immense tanks like gas tanks, with a capacity of 162,000 barrels of oil. The Fox estate is a big thing, and is owned by the heirs of the late Samuel M. Fox of Philadelphia. Smiley tells me it would aggregate up above ten millions of dollars. What a good and dutiful parent Samuel M. Fox was to leave such magnificent capabilities behind him. His widow is very charitable, has founded schools and churches, and his sons are sober, frugal and industrious, to their praise be it spoken, for who can assert for a certainty their own power to withstand the forty mule power temptation of a rich father. Mr. Smiley's new pipe line for this estate has a capacity of some five thousand barrels per day, but the estate does not yield that much of course, as it is barely tapped around the edges. A new siding is wanted by them to load their oil on, and the workmen declare if the Allegheny Valley Railroad don't put it in for them the Fox people will pump the oil right on the track, and sue the company for their refusal to furnish the proper transportation facilities. The ten days' notice has been given, but Mr. Smiley does not anticipate any difficulty at all in getting in the track, as he has word from the President, Mr. John Scott, that it will be put in all right.

The Foxburg & Clarion railroad intersects the Allegheny Valley railroad at this point, and the changing of passengers and baggage makes it very lively. Mr. John Graham, Jr., is the Chief Engineer and Superintendent. He is a "graduate," and a man of remarkable self-possession. He has that quiet, deep searching way of looking at you which makes you feel that you might as well tell him all at once whatever you've got to say, for you can't fool him any. In his deliberate actions and speech he reminded me of Gowen, the Reading railroad President, and should guess if put to it that he will make an excellent executive officer.

A WEDDING PARTY.

A wedding party (D. L. Corbett and wife, with accompanying attendants) arrived at the Hotel de Gregory during the night and at daylight the br desmaids, two in number, kept up a lively rapping at the groom's door. "Get up; two minutes for breakfast, we have'nt slept a wink all night," said the girls; "get up and keep us company; don't you hear the horn." The narrow guage locomotive had just sounded a low whistle, and the girls were having their little fun. I noticed them all at breakfast. The bride was lovely, but the groom must have had some other good quality, for he was anything but handsome.

FOXBURG SIGHTS.

Old Mr. Mandeville introduced me to his son Lank, the obstreperous oil operator who wouldn't bring up the soil to raise the cucumbers, and to several other Democrats and Republicans, and we then walked out to see the very fine iron bridge which spans the Allegheny river at this place. It is a Canton (Ohio) bridge, and is much stouter than a Parker bridge, a few miles below. The view at this point is much like the pack saddle gorge on the Connemaugh only the river here is wider than that stream. The scenery is very fine all the way up. The great bends of the wide river are followed round by the track which is in most excellent order, and as you sweep around one after another, seated on the side next the river you feel a pleasure in railroad riding seldom experienced. This may surprise you, for many think that the Allegheny Valley and the Connelsville railroads are both rough roads, but they are not to be compared at all. The Connellsville railroad turns and twists with the sinuosities of the narrow Youghiogheny, whilst the old Allegheny, all the way up over half a mile wide, takes its time to turn a corner and in a good stage of water, such as now fill its banks, sweeps around with majestic, calm regularity as if conscious of its own greatness.

SOMETHING ABOUT EMLENTON.

I left Foxburg on the noon train and accompanied by Mr. Gregory came up as far as this place. Emlenton is one of the oldest towns on the Allegheny. It is better known in Pittsburgh than most of the towns of its size up here. Jake Hill's towboats and the old sternwheel Allegheny river packets used to put out from above the St. Clair street bridge for Emlenton. An old fashioned covered wooden bridge of the wooden arch pattern, a little bowed on the back, like a hog going to war, crosses the river with two spans. The bluffs are high on the opposite shore, are very high, but the site of the town is a good one, the elevation being sufficient to escape all high waters in the river, yet receding so gradually that there is room for a very large town, commanding a fine view of the river and hills beyond.

Gregory tells me the town is slow and old fogy, but he lives in Foxburg and is not a good witness on Emlenton affairs. Many handsome dwellings have been put up since the Clarion oil field has opened up. There are four large hotels. In the middle of the town, like a great brick school house, with a sodded yard around it, is the residence of John Porterfield, formerly of Pittsburgh. The Emlenton, Shippenville and Clarion Railroad branches off here, taking freight for the Turkey City and Edenburg oil districts.

Mr. John V. Patton, the superintendent of the road tells me that during the excitement this time last year they got jammed up on their freight and were fully thirty days behind. Some of the late pictures in the illustrated papers of the sortie at Plevna will convey an idea of one of these jams.

In my sortie around town to-day, which did not in any way resemble the confusion of a freight jam or a military retreat, being conducted in that majestic, calm and dignified manner so becoming an agent or correspondent of a leading daily journal. I met many friendly people. Mr. John V. Patton, the superintendent of the railroad I have mentioned, Mr. J. M'Conconnell, a handsome, cheery fellow, and a leading stockholders in the same, Mr. E. M. Armstrong, their auditor, a fatherly looking old fellow with a mischievous twinkle in his bright eye. Young Mr. P. J. Loughney, who has a big store here When I say big, I mean as big as any of the water street warehouses, for they reach from street to street. Loughney used to be a salesman for Barker & Co. on Market street, but getting married (to James S. Devlin's daughter of Lawrenceville), he struck out for himself and found in Emlenton the realization of his desires. Mr. Harry Crawford an oil operator, John Nicholson, enterprising news agent, young Dr. Bassett and old Dr. Sampson. I ought not to call him old if I judged him by his looks, but he is the ranking physician in point of service having been here over fourteen years. He formerly practiced in Allegheny city.

NOTABLE SIGHTS.

There are many interesting things to be seen in a trip up here and it is difficult to tell where to begin to describe them. At Foxburg this morning John Graham, Jr., the young railroad superintendent, pointed out to me an old stone house on the bank of the river that Washington stopped at on his way up the river, and then just below it the oil well Dom Pedro, named after the Emperor of Brazil, who came up here to see this wonder. "There," said Graham, "are the visits of two very distinguished men to the same spot at two widely different periods of time." I will go back at that and look it up and see if I can find any of George's foot prints in the sands of time. J. C.

Honor in His Own Land.

Says Comley in his recently-issued work, The History of New York State, "The day has passed when the benefactors of humanity were allowed to live in ignominious poverty—their sacrifices, their labors, unrecompensed. To-day, the benefactors of the people—the men who devote their lives and energies to the interest of humanity—these are the men whom the world delights to honor, and whom it rewards with princely fortunes. As an earnest worker for the welfare of his fellow-men, Dr. R. V. Pierce has won their warmest sympathy and esteem. While seeking to be their servant only, he has become a prince among them. Yet the immense fortune lavished upon him by a generous people he hoards not, but invests in the erection and establishment of institutions directly contribute to the public good, the people thus realizing, in their liberal patronage, a new meaning of that beautiful Oriental custom of casting bread upon the waters. Noted in both public and private life for his unswerving integrity and all those sterling virtues and ennoble manhood, Dr. Pierce ranks high among those few men, whose names the Empire State is justly proud to inscribe upon her roll of honor. Ambitious, yet moved by an ambition strictly amenable to the most discriminating and well-balanced judgment, his future career promises to be one of unparaleled activity and usefulness, ably supplementing the work he has already accomplished, by a life, at once noble in effort, enviable in its grand results." While Dr. Pierce's genius and energy have won for him so enviable a position on the records of a nation, having been elected Senator by an overwhelming majority his justly celebrated Household Remedies have gained for him a yet more desirable place in the hearts of a grateful people. His Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription have brought health and happiness to ten thousand households. D&W

THE ALLEGED RIOTERS.

Application for Their Release on Reduced Bail—Their Trial To-day.

On Saturday applications were made in the Quarter Sessions Court for the discharge of Washington George, Rodebaugh, Harry Goff, Gottleib Truninger, Patterson, Green, William Phillips, Bliss and James Boyd, alleged rioters. Messrs. Powers, Moreland, Gibson and Davis, counsel for the prisoners, supported the application by arguing that the defendants have already been in jail two terms without a trial, and that such a delay is a great injustice to them. The District Attorney and Marshall Swartzwelder, on behalf of the Commonwealth, opposed the application. In the case of Goff, Mr. Davis' motion was for an absolute discharge, while the other applications were merely for a release on reduced bail. Judge Collier refused to discharge any of them absolutely, but announced his willingness to hear applications for reduced bail and to make the amounts reasonable. Mr. Gibson then made a motion to reduce the bail of Boyd, which the Court granted, fixing the amount at $2,000, he being charged with riot and perjury. Bond in this amount was furnished and Boyd was released. The March term of court will open to-day, Judge Ewing presiding. The cases of most of the above are on the trial list for to-day.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY,
At Lowest Prices!
READ THE PRICE LIST.

Ladies' Slippers from	50c up
Ladies' Last Gaiters from	85c up
Ladies' Fox Gaiters from	$1 00 up
Ladies' Imt. Goat Shoes from	1 00 up
Men's Working Snoes from	1 00 up
Gents' B Calf Congress Gaiters from	1 25 up
Gents' A Calf Buckle Alexis from	1 50 up
Gents' Fine Calf Boots from	2 75 up

And a full assortment of all the Best Qualities and Latest Styles at the Lowest Prices, at the
CENTRAL
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
138 SMITHFIELD ST.,
mh2es&Wtf (Near Sixth Avenue.)

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27:1yr W

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

EPILEPSY OR FITS CURED!
by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Cures speedy, absolute and permanent. Address ROSS BROS., No. 512 Main St., RICHMOND, IND. Aw26:1yr W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.
Book and circulars 10 cents. Address DR. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,
Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.
Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. dec4:eodly&W

KNOW THYSELF
By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
HEAL THYSELF
feb1:eod&W1y

PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.
DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.
Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.
Dr. PAGE, 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de4:eodly&W

PRESCRIPTION FREE.
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del1:d&Wly

L.S.L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
500 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$ 2 700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1 800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
Write, clearly stating address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Gen'l. G. T. BEAUREGARD and Gen'l. A. EARLY.
The next drawing occurs Tuesday, April 9, 1878.
feb18:ews-c&W4t

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!
Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.
W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 PARE PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2:3mW

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDERY—
JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.
The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor. ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
ap21:1y W

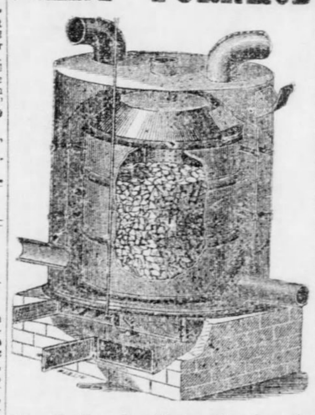
Stammering Cured!
Address, G. WALTER DALE,
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja5W

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago. se7:1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
FIERY FURNACE



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.
NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE.
The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of
CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA
Cook Stoves.
Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.
206 & 208 Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH.
eod

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS
AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.
As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsh W

Great Reduction
IN TEETH.
A Full Set for $6!
AT
DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,
278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they HAVE THE BEST.
It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,
And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.
Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthetizes very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. my1:1yr.

AT HALF-PRICE!
REGULAR-MADE HOSIERY.
Schepper's old price, 60c, reduced to.....25c
Schepper's Children's, 50c, reduced to.....25c
Child's Cashmere, 11, reduced to.....50c
Fleecy-lined Ladies, 50c, reduced to.....25c
Fleecy-lined Children's, 30c, reduced to.....15c
Ladies' Merino Ribbed, 4 pair for.....25c
BARGAINS IN
SHIRTS.
Linen Front French Yoke Shirt.....75c
Carlisle's "Perfect-Fitting".....$1 00
For economy buy the Eighteen Patent Shirt, as it wears as long as two Shirts made the old way, and can be worn for a week Without Break or Wrinkle and costs but a trifle more than others. Price $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Shirt bosoms of same kind, 19, 25, 34 and 43c. New goods in Ruching, Trimming, Hamburg Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, just received. Demorest's Patterns expected about 1st of March.
J. D. CARLISLE'S,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

QUICKLY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience can be relied on.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all, old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M
my14:d&W1y

CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN!
TO BUY YOUR
GUNS, REVOLVERS,
Ammunition, and Hunting Materials.
GUNS AND REVOLVERS REPAIRED.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
no12:s&Wzm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878.
The Weekly Post.
Single Subscription - $2.00 per year
In Clubs - - - - - 1.50 " "
(Postage Prepaid by us.)
Extraordinary Inducements to Clubs.
A PREMIUM ENGRAVING
TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.
POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.
THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.
LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.
MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, which every farmer is interested.
EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

PREMIUMS FOR 1878.
A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.
We offer the following list of Premiums, to take effect January 1, 1878, and to continue in force until April 1, 1878:
For Club of 400 Subscribers—A FIRST-CLASS SPRING BUGGY to getter-up of Club.
For Every Club of 100 Copies—A SEWING MACHINE to getter-up of Club.
For Every Club of 50—An ELGIN COMPANY AMERICAN SOLID SILVER HUNTING-CASE WATCH to getter-up of Club.
For Every Club of 25—A Copy of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY to getter-up of Club.
For Every Club of 20—A Copy of THE DAILY POST FOR SIX MONTHS, Postage Prepaid, to getter-up of Club.
For Every Club of 10—One Copy of THE WEEKLY POST, Free, to getter-up of Club; and, lastly,
To each and every yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, from and after January 1 until April 1, 1878, A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

The Daily Post
Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.
OUR TERMS.
(WITH POSTAGE PAID.)
THE DAILY POST, per year.....$9 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year.....2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER.....1 50
Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.
Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. PALMER'S
PULMONARY INSTITUTE,
NO. 218 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa

For the successful treatment of the Respiratory, Nervous, and Digestive Systems, Nasal Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, by the AERIAN SYSTEM. A new and successful method of treatment by INHALATION. Improvement is apparent from the first week of treatment. Curable diseases of the Heart treated successfully.
Correspondents answered when stamp is enclosed. Patients received daily from 9 to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P. M. no24:1yr W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Is a Cure for Every Pain. It was the First an is the Only Pain Remedy.
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other organs or glands, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease, may suffer.
FROM THE HONORABLE THURLOW WEED
Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.
DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
Dr. RADWAY.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, MUMPS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HYSTERICS

A VETO VETOED.

The Silver Bill Swamps Mr. Hayes' Veto Out of Sight.

The Veto Message "A Charge of Fraud by a Fraud."

THE HOUSE VOTE:

For the Bill.....196
Against the Bill.....73

THE SENATE VOTE:

For the Bill.....46
Against the Bill.....19

And the Silver Bill is a Law, the Veto to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The President returned the Silver bill to the House at 1:40 P. M. without his signature. He gave his objections to the bill, which were read in both the Senate and House of Representatives, when both bodies passed the bill over his veto. Below is given the text of the message and the proceedings of Congress on the subject:

IN THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had vetoed the Silver bill.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table for the purpose of taking up the veto message.

The SPEAKER said the motion was unnecessary, as it was the duty of the Chair to present it.

The SPEAKER thereupon, having first seen that order was restored and observed, laid the message before the House.

MR. HAYES' VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of House Bill No. 1,695, entitled "An wet to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message, that neither the interests of the Government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial value will permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient. It has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increas the silver coinage of the country, as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit.

It is only upon the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to the specific objections to its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the Constitution has in such cases provided. The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each of standard silver, to be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly tipulated in contracts. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver, during the past year has been from ninety to ninety-two cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus, the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth from 8 to ten per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay dues in silver or silver certificates of small value will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. $1,143,400 of the bonded debt now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in the circulation of this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation. $583,440,850 of the funded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. Those bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood they would be paid in silver.

The sum of $225,600,000 of those bonds has been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of those sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to four per cent. During the progress of these sales, a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which those bonds would be paid. The public announcement was thereupon authorized, that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of interest thereon, in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same. In view of these facts it will justly be regarded as a grave breach of the public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin, worth, in the market, less than the coin received for them. It is said the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will, under its operation, be equivalent in value to a gold dollar. Many supporters of this bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of inferior value to the money of the world.

The capital defect of the bill is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in payment of debts, to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than a dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money in this country, such a measure, it will hardly be questioned, will, in the judgment of mankind, be an act of bad faith as to all debts heretofore contracted.

The silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends upon its honor.

The nation owes what it has led its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which in my judgment authorizes the violation of its sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit, or public advantages. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate, as well of the highest expediency, as of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress, and by the people. It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefitted by silver coinage, it can be done only by the issue or silver dollars of full value which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be worth will, in the end, defraud, not only the creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

[Signed.] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
Executive Mansion, February 28, 1878.

The message having been read in the midst of profound silence, the Speaker stated the question was, "Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill."

Mr. STEPHENS—On that, I move the previous question. (Clapping of hands and other demonstrations of approval among the members.)

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. STEPHENS—I propose that by general consent every member shall be permitted to have printed in the *Record* such remarks as he may desire to make on this subject.

Mr. BANKS—I object.

Mr. FORT—As this message is not to be printed, I ask that it be read again. (Shouts of "no, no," from the friends of the bill.)

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman desire to have the message published.

Mr. FORT—I do not.

The SPEAKER—It goes into the *Record*.

Mr. FORT—I mean to say that as it has not been printed for our consideration, it should be read again before the vote is taken.

Mr. COX (N. Y.)—I object to having the message read again. It is a charge of fraud by a Fraud.

Mr. McCOOK—I call my colleague to order and ask that his words be taken down at the clerk's desk. (Shouts of "Down, down; order, order," from the Democratic side of the chamber). I demand that they be taken down and read.

Mr. COX—I simply said that the message was a charge of fraud by a Fraud.

Mr. McCOOK—That was very improper language to be used in the presence of the House.

Mr. COX—It was a very true expression of the general sentiment.

Mr. McCOOK—I insist upon the question of order.

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that the gentleman (Cox) was not entitled to make any remarks at all.

Mr. McCOOK—But he did make them.

The SPEAKER—The roll call has been commenced and must be proceeded with.

Mr. McCOOK—I ask for the ruling of the Chair on the words used.

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that the language of the gentleman from New York was out of order. He had no right to use it. The reporters were not bound to take it down at all as part of the *Congressional Record*.

Mr. McCOOK—That is all I ask, that it shall not go in the *Record*. I thought it a singular expression for the gentleman to use.

The SPEAKER—The Chair did not recognize the gentleman to make the remark.

Mr. McCOOK—Does it go into the *Record?*

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks it should not go into the *Record*.

Mr. McCOOK—Very well, Sir; that is all.

THE VOTE.

The vote was then taken, and resulted in yeas, 196; nays, 73. The last three votes were cast by Messrs, Bragg, Cook and Kelley, all of whom had been absent from the House by illness, but came up in time (by unanimous consent) to record their votes, which they did in the affirmative.

Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Aiken,	Finley,	Phillips,
Aldrich,	Forney,	Pollard,
Atkins,	Fort,	Pound,
Baker, Ind.;	Foster,	Price,
Banning,	Franklin,	Pridemore,
Bayne,	Fuller,	Ralney,
Bell,	Garth,	Randolph,
Benedict,	Giddings,	Rea,
Bicknell,	Glover,	Reagan,
Blackburn,	Goode,	Rice, Ohio;
Bland,	Gunter,	Riddle,
Blount,	Hamilton,	Robbins,
Boone,	Hanna,	Roberts,
Bouck,	Harris, Ga.;	Robertson,
Boyd,	Harris, Va.;	Robinson, Ind.;
Bragg,	Harrison,	Regan,
Brentano,	Partridge,	Sampson,
Brewer,	Hartzell,	Sapp,
Bridges,	Haskell,	Sayler,
Bright,	Hatcher,	Scales,
Brogden,	Hayes,	Sexton,
Browne,	Hazelton,	Shallenberger,
Buckner,	Henderson,	Shelley,
Bundy,	Henry,	Sibbeldon,
Burchard,	Hewitt, Ala.;	Siemons,
Burdick,	Herbert,	Smalls,
Butler,	Hooker,	Smith, Ga.;
Caldwell, Ky;	House,	Sparks,
Caldwell, Tenn;	Hubbell,	Springer,
Calkins,	Hunter,	Steele,
Candler,	Hunton,	Stephens,
Cannon,	Humphrey,	Stone, Mich.
Carlisle,	Ittner,	Stone, Iowa;
Casewell,	Jones, Ala.;	Strait,
Chalmers,	Jones, Ohio;	Thompson,
Clarke, Ky;	Keightley,	Thornburg,
Clarke, Mo.;	Keller,	Throckmorton,
Clark, Iowa;	Kenna,	Tipton,
Clymer,	Knapp,	Townsend, O.;
Cobb,	Knott,	Townsend, N. Y.;
Cole,	Landers,	Townsend, Ills.;
Conger,	Lathrop,	Tucker,
Cook,	Ligon,	Turner,
Cox, Ohio;	Luttrell,	Turney,
Cox, N. Y.;	Lynde,	Vance,
Cravens,	Mackey,	Vanvoorhees,
Crittenden,	Manning,	Waddell,
Culberson,	Maish,	Walker,
Cummings,	Mayham,	Walsh,
Cutler,	McGowan,	Welch,
Danford,	McKenzie,	White, Pa.;
Davidson,	McKinley,	White, Ind.;
Davis, N. C.;	McMahon,	Whitthorne,
Deering,	Metcalfe,	Wiggington,
Debrill,	Mills,	Williams, Wis.;
Dickey,	Mitchell,	Williams, Ala.;
Dunnell,	Money,	Williams, Ore;
Durham,	Monroe,	Willie, Ky.;
Eden,	Morgan,	Willets,
Eam,	Muldrow,	Wilson,
Ellis,	Neal,	Wren,
Ermit,	Oliver,	Wright,
Evans, Ind.;	Page,	Yeates,
Evins, S. C.;	Patterson, N. Y.;	Young—196.
Ewing,	Patterson, Col;	
Felton,	Phelps,	

NAYS.

Bacon,	Frye,	O'Neill,
Bagley,	Garfield,	Overton,
Baker, N. Y.;	Gibson,	Potter,
Ballou,	Hale,	Powers,
Banks,	Hardenbergh,	Pugh,
Beebe,	Harmer,	Reed,
Bisbee,	Harris, Mass.;	Rice, Mass.
Blair,	Hart,	Robinson, Mass.;
Bliss,	Hendee,	Ross,
Briggs,	Hewitt, N. Y.;	Schleicher,
Cain,	Hiscock,	Sinnickson,
Cams,	Hungerford,	Smith, Penn.;
Campbell,	James,	Starin,
Chittenden,	Jones (N. H.)	Stevens,
Claflin,	Joyce,	Stewart,
Covert,	Ketcham,	Veeder,
Crapo,	Lapham,	Ward,
Davis, Cal.;	Lindsey,	Warner,
Denison,	Lockwood,	Watson,
Dwight,	Loring,	Williams, Mh.;
Eames,	McCook,	Williams, N Y.;
Eckhoff,	Morse,	Williams, Del.;
E lsworth,	Muller,	Willis, N. Y.;
Field,	Norcross,	Wood—73.
Freeman.		

The SPEAKER announced the vote and said: In obedience to the requirement of the Constitution, two-thirds have voted in the affirmative and the bill has passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The announcement was received with general hand-clapping and other marks of jubilation. The bill and veto message were thereupon sent to the Senate.

IN THE SENATE.

During the discussion of a local bill was received news in the Senate that the House of Representatives was voting on the passage of the Silver bill notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. ALLISON immediately entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over until Monday. Subsequently, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to adjourn.

The motion was rejected by a rising vote of yeas, 13; nays, 35.

The motion for an executive session was also rejected.

At 3:10 P. M., a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body had passed the bill "Authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto.

Mr. Eustis at the time held the floor and was speaking upon the bill in regard to holding court in Mississippi, and the silver bill was laid on the table for the present.

Pending discussion Mr. CONKLING said he observed that this bill was likely to be discussed at some length and he ventured to bring the attention of the Senator from Iowa (Allison) who had been in charge of the bill when it was before the Senate that the silver bill was upon the table. He did not call attention to it for the purpose of submitting any motion himself but for the purpose of hearing from the Senator who had charge of the bill some suggestions as to when the majority of the Senate proposed to take action upon it.

Mr. ALLISON said he understood the friends of the bill were ready to proceed to its consideration at any moment.

Mr. CONKLING—They are always ready. Continuing his remarks, he said, he hoped the pending bill (in regard to holding Court in Mississippi) would be laid aside. At this hour, as a matter of convenience, Senators should know whether it was the disposition of the Senate to take final action on the Silver bill to-day or not. He hoped the Senator from Iowa would move to postpone the pending and all prior orders and proceed to consider the Silver bill.

Mr. LAMAR opposed the postponement of the pending bill.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was of opinion that it was of vastly more importance to dispose of the Silver bill than to proceed with the consideration of the pending bill. For the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate he moved the pending bill (in regard to holding court in Mississippi) be laid on the table. Agreed to—yeas 44; nays, 9.

The PRESIDENT, *pro tempore*—The Chair then lays before the Senate the bill to "authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character," which has been sent to the Senate by the House of Representatives with the objections of the President of the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to the President *pro tempore* laying the bill before the Senate at this time, and said under the rules House bills could be laid before the Senate only during the morning hour. He read the eighth rule, which provides that after the journal is read the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate and such bills, joint resolutions and other messages from the House of Representatives as may lay upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. He next read the ninth rule, which provides that "immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate unfinished business at its last adjournment, which shall take precedence of special orders, and shall be proceeded with until disposed of by the Senate."

Mr. EDMUNDS said he made the objection in order that there might be time for the Senate to consider the message.

Mr. HAMLIN said the rules read by the Senator applied to the action of the Chair in the morning hour and had no reference to the action of that officer after that hour. It was within the power of the Senate to take such action on any bill as it might designate by a majority. The Senator from Iowa (Allison) had the right to move to postpone pending and all prior orders and proceed to the consideration of the Silver bill.

The President *pro. tem.* (Ferry) overruled the objection of Mr. Edmunds and said the eighth rule presented what should be laid before the Senate during the morning hour, but it did not preclude the Chair from laying bills before the Senate after the morning hour and the practice had been to do so.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—By unanimous consent only.

Mr. ALLISON moved to postpone pending and all prior orders and proceed to consider the Silver bill.

Mr. WHYTE objected under the 55th rule, which provides that every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from Committees and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives and all reports of Committees shall be printed, unless for the dispatch of business of the Senate such printing may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT *pro. tem.* overruled the objection.

The motion of Mr. Allison was then agreed to without roll call.

The PRESIDENT *pro. tem.* announced to the occupants of the galleries and others that any demonstrations of approval or disapproval would be promptly punished and the sergeant at arms was directed to arrest the offenders.

Chief Clerk McDonald then began to read the Silver bill but before he concluded Mr. CONKLING interrupted and said he ventured to suggest that it was needless to read a bill which had been repeatedly read in the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT objected to dispensing with reading the bill and said he was in the other House of Congress at the time when it was charged that bill had been passed without reading (the demonetizing act of 1873) and there had been a good deal said about it since. The reading of the bill was then completed after which the veto message of the President was read.

Mr. WHYTE moved that the bill and message be printed and laid on the table. Rejected without roll call.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*—Shall the bill be passed?

A Senator—Notwithstanding objections of the President.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*—The Chair uses the words of the Constitution.

THE VOTE AND THE PAIRS.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll and the bill was passed over the veto—yeas, 46; nays, 19, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Grover,	Merrimon,
Bailey,	Harris,	Morgan,
Beck,	Hereford,	Paddock,
Bruce,	Hill,	Patterson.
Chaffee,	Howe,	Plumb,
Cockrell,	Ingalls,	Saulsbury,
Coke,	John-ton,	Saunders,
Conover,	Jones, Fla.;	Spencer,
Davis, Ills.;	Jones, Nev.;	Teller,
Davis, W. Va.;	Kellogg,	Thurman,
Dennis,	Kirkwood,	Voorhees,
Dorsey,	McCreery,	Wallace,
Enstis,	McDonald,	Windom,
Ferry,	McMillan,	Withers—46.
Garland,	Matthews,	
Gordon,	Maxey,	

NAYS.

Barnum,	Hamlin,	Randolph,
Bayard,	Hear.	Rollins,
Blaine,	Kernan,	Sargent,
Butler,	Lamar,	Wadleigh:
Conkling,	McPherson,	Whyte—19.
Dawes,	Mitchell,	
Eaton,	Morrill,	

As it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill pairs to be equal were two advocates of the measures with one opponent and they were announced as follows: Oglesby and Ranson, who would have voted in the affirmative with Anthony, who would have voted in the negative. Cameron (Wis.) and Booth, who would have voted in the affirmative with Burnside who would have voted in the negative. Cameron (Penna) and Armstrong who would have voted in the affirmative with Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative. Christiancy and Sharon were absent when the name of Mr. Hill was called. He said: "I do not know the rules of the Senate but I would like to make a brief statement."

Several Senators objected.

The PRESIDENT pro tem.—Objection is made.

Mr. HILL—Then I vote aye.

Mr. EDMUNDS said, being obliged to leave the city in a day or two he had arranged for a pair on this bill but different from the one announced. The master of pairs his friend from Iowa (Allison) had arranged it differently. Had he (Edmunds) known that the vote would be taken on this bill to-day he would not have agreed to the pair because he thought, out of respect to the President, the message should be laid over until to-morrow.

The President *pro tempore*, in announcing the vote said two-thirds of the Senate having voted in its favor, the bill is passed and has become a law.

White Elephants of Siam.

The oldest of the white elephants of Siam, which was born in 1770, died in its temple at Bangkok in November last. Every one knows that this famous white elephant, before whom a whole people bow the knee, is the emblem of the kingdom of Siam. Each white elephant possesses its palace, a vessel of gold, and harness resplendent with jewels. Several mandarins are attached to its service, and feed it with cakes and sugar-cane. The King of Siam is the only person before whom it bends the knee, and a similar salutation is rendered it by the monarch. The deceased idol has been accorded a magnificent funeral. A hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by trumpets and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral car to the bank of the Meham, where the King and his noble lords received the mortal remains, which were transported to the opposite bank for burial. A procession of thirty vessels figured at that curious ceremony. All the floating houses, ranged in double file on the Meham, to the number of over sixty thousand, were adorned with flags of all colors and symbolical attributes.

SILVER SCENES.

The Jubilation in Washington Over the Dollar of the Dads.

Incidents in Congress in Setting Aside the Veto.

[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In the House, the only break from the old line was that of Martin I. Townsend of New York, who has hitherto voted against the bill in all forms and at all stages, but who to-day voted to pass the bill over the veto. The vote on the motion made last Friday to lay the bill on the table was exactly reversed to-day, with the single exception above noted. The announcement of the result was received with every demonstration of

APPLAUSE AND APPROVAL

By a large majority on the floor and in the galleries, which were crowded. Just before the result was announced Felton and Cook of Georgia, Bragg of Wisconsin and Kelly of Pennsylvania, whose absence at the roll-call had been accounted for by reason of illness, came into the hall just in time to be recorded in the affirmative. Word had been sent to them as soon as the message was received, and each hastily left a sick bed to appear at the House and vote. Their votes were not needed, but they were determined to be recorded. Southard of Ohio, was paired with Waite of Connecticut, and Keifer with Cabell of Virginia. Gardner was absent, unpaired. The rest of the Ohio delegation, except Garfield, voted solid in the affirmative.

THE BILL PASSED BY A VOTE OF 196 TO 73.

and of the latter sixty-four votes came from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, the bondholding section. Cain of South Carolina, Gibson of Louisiana, Bisbee of Florida, and Schleicher of Texas were the only Southern men voting no. Garfield of Ohio, Williams and Ellsworth of Michigan, Steward of Minnesota, and Davis of California, were the only Western men voting that way. Hardly had the Speaker of the House announced that the bill would be sent immediately to the Senate, when the denseness of the "people's" galleries rose almost *en masse*, thronged out into the upper corridors, rushed pell-mell down the stairs, and started in hot haste on a race for the Senate Chamber.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The sporific dignity of the Senate was shocked. "I can not talk in such a noise," said David Davis, who was on the floor. Then Ferry arose in all his greatness and warned the galleries to make no demonstration on pain of arrest. What folly! The galleries were already painfully quiet, and the front rows hanging breathless over the parapets. The tumult was on the floor. The privileged classes were walking, talking, laughing, mindful only of themselves. The people were waiting, impatient for the Silver bill. On the floor Jay Gould was lobbying vigorously for gold. In the gallery John Smith, Sambo Hamilton and Mike Sullivan were waiting, anxious for silver. On the floor were Huntington and Schelley, of the Central Pacific ring—men of money. In the gallery were many heirs to want. The scene was again suggestive. At last order was restored, and the drowsy debate dragged along. Few heeded it. Most watched the Southern door. "Here it comes!" "No, it is only a clerk with a package of manuscript!" * * *

THE SCENE IN THE CLOAK-ROOMS

after the slaughter of the veto was animated. Silver man after silver man came in, and all were beaming. "The best piece of work that has been done in the Senate for years!" said Cockrell, rubbing his hands gleefully. "Reminds me of old Andy Johnson times," said Bailey, "when a measure would be formulated in caucus before breakfast in the morning, passed by both Houses by noon, sent to Johnson, returned with a veto, passed over the veto and made a law by night." "It's a good piece of work, well done," said Beck. "Satisfactory," murmured Voorhees. "I knew how it would come out," said Allison, softly, his face aglow with pleasure. And so it went.

SATISFIED SENATORS.

It was noticeable that not a single Senator commented in any way on the character of the veto message itself. "Well, Senator, you were right," said the *Enquirer* man to Matthews. "Yes, I thought I was not mistaken," he replied; and then he beamed knowingly. "If you will read my speech," said Ben Hill, "you will see that I said I would vote for the amended bill, and I should have voted for it had I been present when the final vote was taken." Ben says his people are with him, which is true, but Ben has been in Georgia since the bill first passed, and he votes different now.

MISERABLE LITTLE EATON.

The only hard money man who seemed distressed was Eaton. "Well, Senator, what next?" said the *Enquirer* man to him. "Greenbacks," he replied, laconically. "And then?" "Inflation." "And then?" "Hell!" Not caring to follow the Connecticut Senator that far, the *Enquirer* man next caromed on Kernan. "We can live under any laws you can," said he to Beck. "And we are bound you shall live under good laws," returned the Kentuckian. "Well, I don't fancy this law is going to do any serious harm," added Kernan; "I fought it because I think the principle is wrong, but I really think the country can absorb a hundred millions of silver without any harm."

Enquirer—Then you do not think this bill will drive all the gold out of the country?

Kernan—No; I do not. Indeed, if this bill shall prove a bulwark to defend us from something worse, it may prove a blessing in disguise.

Beck lay stretched upon a sofa. He cried out gleefully: "Matthews has promised to get me the first dollar coined, and I have promised to give it to Bill Eaton to wear around his neck." So the badinage flew. All seemed glad the fight was over.

THE FEELING OVER THE MESSAGE

is that it is a weak State paper, is fallacious in argument and advances no real objections which have not been exploded. "John Sherman wrote it," is the remark made on every side. A Senator opposed to the bill, after the reading of the message, was heard to remark that he would have far preferred that Hayes should have signed the bill rather than have sent such a weak remonstrance against the measure. It was generally expected that some of those opposed to the bill in the Senate would at all events attempt to defend the objections set forth by the President, but they fell upon the Senate as such common place, threadbare arguments that no single Senator essayed to make a defense for him. True, Edmunds, and Whyte of Maryland, did, in a feeble way endeavor to have consideration of the bill postponed until the President's veto message could be printed. Even the customary respect was dented the paper, which caused Edmunds to inject a remark that he did not think the precipitate action of the Senate was treating the President with respect.

THE PRESIDENT

did not receive the news of the Senate's action until nearly five o'clock. It is said that he remarked: "I expected it but not so soon." Those who have conversed with him to-night say that he was satisfied that his veto would be negatived, and the bill be passed but that he would have preferred to have had the points of objection he set forth discussed and combatted.

SOMETHING TO COME.

Ultra silver men say that the present bill is only a foretaste of what the gold-bugs of the East may expect, and that no efforts on their part shall be relaxed until the silver dollar is made equal with gold, without restriction or limitation, the Resumption act is repealed, and National Bank circulation wiped out. Movements in this direction will be begun at once. To-morrow the Senate Finance Committee will take action on the Resumption bill, which has passed the House, and it is hoped to report it to the Senate next week, and have it disposed of speedily. The bill to wipe out the National Bank circulation will be reported to the House as soon as the Banking and Currency Committee is called, which will be within a fortnight.

SOME OF THE INDIVIDUAL EXPRESSIONS

of members are ludicrous. Sam Cox says the message has not even the merit of ingenuousness. General Ewing says it is no objection at all, and is illogical, and without warrant of truth. Carter Harrison says it has neither merit in composition nor argument. Tucker of Virginia says it is a weak State paper. Chittenden of New York, one of the gold-bugs, says: "I am glad the President so forcibly defends the National honor." Ben Butler says: "A bad argument in a good case." He had hoped the President would veto it—not for the grounds he takes in the message, but because of the restriction on free coinage of the silver dollar. I might keep on and quote *ad libitum*, but the express'ons of sentiment herein set forth serve to show the general feeling of members of the lower house. Summed up, the Republican opponents of the bill are disgusted because the President did not handle the subject with more force, and the Democrats, for like reason, are pleased because he could not combat the bill with more cogent arguments; and it has been many days since the majority of both branches of Congress, of both political schools, feel in as happy a frame of mind as they do to-night.

TWO MISSOURI EXECUTIONS.

Thousands of Spectators Witness the Spectacle.

WARRENSBURG, MO., March 1.—John William Daniels was hung here to-day for the murder of Jesse R. Miller in February, 1877, and thousands of spectators gathered to witness the scene. A special train started from Sedalia at 11 A. M., with three coaches full of passengers. At Dresden a large delegation was taken on board. At Lamonte, a large delegation. At Knobnoster an immense crowd thronged the cars, occupying all the standing room.

Daniels slept some through the night, and this morning ate breakfast and bade adieu to his father and also to udge Rogers in the room where he was confined. About half-past twelve, an open wagon with a plain pine coffin, stained a dark lead color, backed to the door. The irons were then unlocked, and Daniels, with a firm step, walked down the stairs between the officers and stepped lightly in the wagon. The cortege closed up, then surrounded by guards. It moved to the place of execution, where an immense crowd had assembled. Daniels walked firmly up the steps, and stood looking as firm and erect upon the drop as a sentinel on duty calmly gazing at the crowd. Not a tremor, not a muscle moved. His arms were pinioned and his legs tied above and below the knees.

Sheriff Emmerson said, "By request of the prisoner no prayers or remarks will be made. He wishes the people to understand that he lived like a man, and he would die like a soldier."

Deputy Rogers adjusted the knot, the cap was then drawn down over his face. Sheriff Emmerson said all I have to say is, "May God have mercy on his soul." The trap was sprung, and Daniels shot through it with a thud. He swung slowly around with two or three convulsive tremors and a shudder and drew himself slightly up. Two fingers of his right hand were extended and two closed. At five minutes there was no pulsation, but it soon returned with thirty-seven pulsations in seven and nine minutes. At ten minutes he was dead.

Daniels was convicted on circumstantial evidence. He had hired a man named Miller with his team to go to Johnson county. They left on the 20th of February, 1877, and on the 24th Daniels returned to his home, having in his possession a team and effects, claiming to have bought out Miller, who had taken a sudden notion to go to Colorado. Miller's body was subsequently found on the bank of Big Cedar creek, a few miles from Sedalia. His throat had been cut and skull fractured in several places. Evidence showed the two men were together on the night of the 22d, and that on the morning of the 23d Daniels drove away from the camping place alone.

RICHARD GREEN HUNG.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 1.—The hanging of Richard Green, for the murder of Deputy Marshal Hughes, near Independence, Mo., February 10, 1877, took place here to-day, in a narrow alley way, north of the court house, between it and the high bluffs. At 10:30 this morning the doomed man walked up to the scaffold with the Marshal and Father Dunn in good spirits, considering the occasion. Never has a man faced death more calmly. Scarcely did a muscle quiver whilst his death sentence was being read. He appeared entirely resigned to his fate, and his last and only words on the scaffold were: "I die for my crime in faith of redemption."

Green was a young man aged about twenty-seven years, a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia, raised in Green county, Ohio, but has lived for some years in Fremont county, Iowa, and his is the first judicial hanging in Jackson county, Mo., since 1839. The body was given to his sister, who has attended him during his last days, and will be sent to Nebraska City to-night for burial.

A PROPHECY.

The World to Come to an End About the Year 1941.

(N. Y. Graphic.)

The *Catholic Review* claims to have made a very remarkable discovery. It is in effect that the election of Cardinal Pecci to the Papacy was predicted by St. Malachy 739 years ago. Simple Christians outside the Roman Church may be pardoned for not knowing who St. Malachy was; it may interest them to know that he was the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and that being in Rome in the year 1139 he saw in a vision the whole line of Pontiffs who were to succeed Pope Innocent II. to the end of the world. Each of these successors of St. Peter was designated by a title having reference to his nationality, his name, his family arms, his title as Cardinal, and so on. The *Catholic Review*, taking up this prophetical list with Pius VI, who reigned from 1775 to 1789, claims that the prophecy was completely fulfilled down to Pius IX. in the persons of six Popes, and then says that the Pope who was to succeed Pope Pius IX. was to be known, according to the prophecy, as "The Light in the Heaven." It then reproduces the arms of Cardinal Pecci's family—arms which have been borne by that family for centuries. Curiously enough, this coat of arms does contain what may be described as "The Light in the Heaven." The shield has a cedar tree in the centre, and in the upper right-hand corner a brilliant star with flaming rays—"Lumen ex Coelo." The coincidence—if it be nothing more—is certainly striking, and St. Malachy and the *Catholic Review* between them may be said to have made a happy hit. It is also cheerful to know that, according to St. Malachy, there are to be nine more Popes; that the last of these, like the first Pope, is to bear the name of Peter, and that in his reign the end of the world shall come. Now, the average reign of the Popes has been about seven years. If this rule is to hold good, and St. Malachy was a true prophet, the end of all things will arrive in or about the year 1941. It is well to be warned in time.

OVER THE VETO.

London Views of the Bland Silver Bill.

Immediate Work in Coinage at Three Mints.

How the New Silver Dollar Will Look.

GETTING READY TO COIN THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Acting under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in anticipation of the silver bill becoming a law, the Director of Mints has been engaged several days making neces sary arrangements for running mints to their full capacity on the silver dollar, in connection with which gold only will for some time be coined. It is probable a supply of working dies will be ready in about ten days, and in the meantime silver bullion will pass through all processes of putting it in shape for coining into dollars except that of stamping, and for which particular operation the capacity of the mint is in excess of other operations, so that in reality but little delay in coinage will be occasioned by the dies not being now ready. It is thought that by the middle of April the coinage of the silver dollar will be at the rate of three millions five hundred thousand per month. The supply of fractional silver coins at the mint and different treasury offices is sufficient to meet any demand likely to arise for several months to come. The mints are all in excellent condition, with a skilled force of workmen, and everything in shape to meet the large amount of coinage devolved upon them by the new law.

LONDON, March 3.—The passage of the Bland Silver bill over the President's veto has been commented upon by all the leading papers which have as heretofore shown intense bitterness and unfairness in discussing it, but the public in general do not seem to have been alarmed. Its effect upon the

VALUE OF OUR BONDS

Has been scarcely appreciable, whatever changes that have occurred having been due to other causes. Going back nearly six weeks, to the time previous to the passage of the bill by the Senate, I find that on January 23d, United States five-twenties closed on that day at 106¼, while English consols closed at 95⅝. Yesterday the American securities closed at 106¼, and English consols at 95⅝. Thus, while

ENGLISH FUNDS HAVE FALLEN ⅜

American bonds have fully held their own, and this is in spite of the fact that the United States have been accused, not only by the English, but by many American newspapers and financiers, of having partially repudiated their engagements, and endeavored to swindle their creditors. The truth is that the English holders of United States bonds cannot be frightened by any such nonsense, and while the prophets of evil have been prophesying that American securities would have a great fall, they have

MAINTAINED THEIR POSITION

In the most extraordinary manner. It should be remembered that there is hardly one security on the London Exchange that has not fallen from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. in the same time. The effect upon silver is equally encouraging to those who insisted on its remonetization: from about 53 pence per ounce, it has steadily advanced, in spite of heavy sales on German account, until it now stands at 55¼ pence; an equal increase further will bring it on an equality with gold as a coin; that is, an American silver dollar will be neither better nor worse in any market of the world than a gold dollar. English holders of American bonds

HAVE NOT YET BEEN FRIGHTENED

Into selling them to any noticeable extent, and it is quite likely that the men who bought them when the prospects of the United States looked so gloomy as to make them worth less than fifty per cent. of their face, are not going to be greatly alarmed about so just and reasonable a measure as the remonetization of silver.

[Washington special Phila. Times.]

The Treasury officials are clearing the decks for active operations under the Silver bill, and within a fortnight the clink of the new dollar will be heard in the land. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders to the several mints to get in readiness as soon as possible, and every effort is being made to carry out the law in the spirit in which it was passed. The Director of the Mint has telegraphed to San Francisco and Carson City, Nevada, to discontinue the coinage of all gold and subsidiary coin. The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint was ordered to get out his melting pots, and the work on the dies is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Dr. Linderman says that by the middle of April the mints will be coining the new dollar at the rate of three and a half millions a month. As an evidence that the mints are in good condition the Director received a dispatch from San Francisco, saying that for the short month of February the Mint in that city coined five and a half millions in silver trade dollars and subsidiary coin. This is the largest amount coined at that mint since it was started. Dr. Linderman says that it will be easy to place the Philadelphia Mint on an equal footing. The Carson Mint will run exclusively on the new silver dollar, but the first coinage will be in Philadelphia, owing to the dies being made in that city. It will require at least a week to prepare the dies for the presses. What is known as the "hub" is already prepared. This is a piece of the hardest steel, on which is cut, in relief or raised characters, the devices of the coin. In making the die a piece of steel, of the proper size and shape, is annealed or softened, and the "hub" is struck on the face of the die. Only one blow can be struck each day, and about eight blows are necessary to finish the die. After each blow the die is again annealed. Sometimes two blows a day have been given each die, but this is rare. About twelve dies will be necessary, all of which can be made from one "hub" in a week if two blows can be given each die a day. It will require seven or eight days to convey the dies to California and Nevada after they are made, so that it will be a fortnight before the new coinage can begin there.

PHILADELPHIA'S MINT GETTING READY.

Superintendent of the Mint, ex-Governor James Pollock, says that the coinage of the new silver dollar will begin in about two weeks, by which time the dies, stamps and the machinery necessary will be in working order. Superintendent Pollock received information from Washington that the design for the new dollar of 412½ grains furnished by Mr. Geo. T. Morgan had been approved by the Secretary, out

TWO GREAT VICES.

Drunkenness and Prostitution in Pittsburgh.

A Clergyman's Expose of Our Municipal Sins--Discussion by the Ministerial Association.

The Ministerial Association Monday afternoon turned their attention to the two leading vices of the city, drunkenness and intemperance. Rev. E. R. Donahoo read a lenghtly address on the evils which showed much patient research for facts, and much reflection as to the remedies. The revelations will astound the good people of Pittsburgh, doubtless. Mr. Donahoo's address was followed by remarks from other clergymen who rushed to the rescue of Rev. L. H. Bacon, of the Third Presbyterian Church, against the assaults of the Temperance Alliance. A full report of the meeting was prepared, but the pressure on our columns this morning compels us to omit most of it. The more pithy parts are given.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. DONAHOO.

Rev. T. N. Boyle, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, presided. After preliminary services and business, Mr. Donahoo took the floor to speak on "Drunkenness and Prostitution in Pittsburgh." The speaker said he would confine himself to facts, giving no sensational reports. The angel who on his first visit to this earth looked down upon Cape Trafalgar, when the fleet of England was engaged in combat with the allied forces of Spain and France, and thought he was hovering over hell, would doubtless think the same if brought to the dens of wickedness in Pittsburgh, and the answer of the guardian angel would be the same: "They do not thus in hell." The twin vices of drunkenness and prostitution have far more power than all the other vices put together to destroy life.

STATISTICS ON DRUNKENNESS.

The efforts of the Christian and philanthropic men have resulted in some good, but to assert a decline in intemperance is to take issue with hard stubborn facts. The speaker continued:

There were 950 licenses granted during the past year to sell liquor in this city. These establishments have caused as fruits of their assiduity the arrest of 5,536 persons for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, who paid as revenue for fines and forfeitures of recognizance, $16,999 85 into the city treasury. Had the establishments which yielded such fruits, only have paid the expenses attending the ingathering, $195,000, the pay of our police force, we need not have been a defalcation in the payment of Penn avenue bonds. In the year 1876 there were 6,460 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; apparently then a decline in 1877 of 874.

The speaker said that young men of respectable parentage, strangers and born in the city, visit the saloons as well as business men of good reputation. Young men and boys are the chief patrons of waiter girl saloons. In the First ward it is said there are eighty-nine saloons and most all the liquor establishments in the city are open on Sunday.

PROSTITUTION.

Mr. Donahoo next confined his attention to prostitution—a crime followed by the most speedy and most terrible marks of God's displeasure. The speaker said:

There are a large number of physicians in the city who devote their entire time to the treatment of venereal diseases. One especially whose income aggregates $10,000 annually. Young girls and youths are today wasting away under the ravages of disease incurred by this evil, destined to fill untimely graves whilst society seems unconscious that prostitution with its concomitants is worthy of any serious consideration. It is safe to say that to-day in this city for one life cut short by reason of drunkness five fall the victims of this vice and these not the aged, but the young. Young men in their glory, fair maidens ensnared by the tempter, despoiled of all that is precious in womanhood and destroyed as by the deadly blast of a simoon.

FEARFUL EXTENT OF THE VICE.

In the First ward alone over forty houses of prostitution are known to exist. On the principal avenues of this section of the city many houses are given over to this nefarious business which were once the homes of our best and most respected citizens. So notorious is this evil that property holders can scarcely rent or sell their property to respectable people. There are to be found in the heart of our city today houses furnished in the most luxuriant style, the inmates possessed of many rare accomplishments, and as one who blushed not in describing these houses to me, and defending them as worthy of encouragement, said: "Not an impure word is ever heard in these parlors, not a single indecent look or gesture; where the sweetest of music is heard from female voices, aided by the accompaniment of grand pianos." The visitors are made up of some of our best citizens, professional men and men of business. Of a Sabbath afternoon the company is specially select." But these are not the only kind of houses to be found. There are others of less pretensions, which are thronged from dark till midnight by visitors of plainer exterior, clerks, men of small business, young men just beginning to sow their wild oats, and heads of families who would flee the city in shame if their names were published.

OTHER DENS OF INFAMY.

Then we have houses of assignation. I have the location of many such which are patronized by married women, young girls and others who have never become permanent inmates of houses of ill-repute. Then there is a lower grade of houses in streets and alleys, in the rear of business houses, and in the second or third floor of tenement houses, where women of the lowest characters ply their accursed arts to swell the ranks of the rapidly increasing army of the ruined, diseased men and boys. Then the saloons where waiter girls are employed. Some of these are made very attractive, and some of the employes have houses rented at a distance from the saloon, where they conduct their patrons when the saloon is closed at midnight.

VICES OF THE WAITER GIRLS.

A policeman informs me that waiter girl saloons along his route on his beat are now frequented by prostitutes, other than the regular employes, that they make engagements with the saloon patrons. And the policeman remarks, in a matter-of-fact way, "Girls say they can make better terms at these saloons than they can on the street." Some of these saloons have rooms reserved for the purposes of prostitution. Some make but a feeble effort to render private their revolting practices. In the upper wards of the city many houses are kept by colored men and women where white and black mingle and commingle without distinction. White and colored females are found in the same house. These houses occasion the police much trouble; scarcely a night passes without the aid of police being invoked to quell a row. Of houses which are known as such, the location, and in many cases the names of the proprietors or proprietress, more than one hundred and twenty have been furnished me in the brief time devoted to the search.

REMEDIES.

The speaker acknowledged that he had obtained his information from the Mayor, policemen, prison officials, etc., and stated that the Mayor is anxious to have the co-operation of Christian people to suppress the evil. Mr. Donahoo next showed that the Chatham street home and the Sheltering Arms had last year taken in nineteen prostitutes, some of whom had gone back to their old ways. This was all that was done to suppress the crime. He said that he secured the names of proprietors and proprietresses of one hundred and twenty houses of prostitution, and know that there are more than that number in the city. He next went into a discussion of the remedies of the evil. He declared the system of licensing the houses had proved a failure in St. Louis, showed that it was a failure in Paris and argued against all attempts to "regulate" the crime, claiming that the argument that it is a necessary evil was in reality an argument that God sanctioned it.

HOW OTHER CLERGYMEN LOOK AT IT.

Rev. Dr. Jennings thought if drunkenness were suppressed prostitution would be stamped out with it and dealt a vigorous whack to clergymen ond others who stand aloof from temperance assemblages.

Rev. Mr. Beatty of the East End Presbyterian church did not want to be accused of indifference to the temperance work because his views did not coincide with those of many "temperance members."

Rev. Mr. Donahoo said that prostitution as frequently led to drunkenness as drunkenness to prostitution.

Rev. Mr. Boyle declared that the temperance workers compell the ministers to stand off, they hold them off. Nine-tenths of the clergy and the people are disgusted with the way the temperance people proceed, with their arbitrary rule in wanting all to coincide with their views and their unkind criticisms of one who utters different views.

Dr. Jennings admitted that many things were said in the Temperance Alliance with which he could not agree, but claimed that many clergymen stood aloof from all phases of the temperance work,

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

Rev. L. H. Bacon commended the newly organized Law and Order Society as a good thing, although he did not have much sympathy for many of the "new jim cracks." Temperance people should enforce the laws already enacted up to the very outside edge, and then ask for further legislation if it be needed. He continued:

I will have no insinuations made against me because I didn't join a Rechabite lodge or attend a Murphy meeting. I attend a temperance society three times a week—the Third Presbyterian Church. It is not an association of "entangling alliances."

Rev. W. H. Brown, of the South Side Episcopal church, retorted that Rev. Dr. Swift and Mr. Ross were the organizers of the Law and Order Society, even if it meant a new "jim crack," and further declared that these gentlemen were active members of that "entangling alliance" in which the gentleman (Mr. Bacon) had found such unhappy relations.

Much was said about remedies for prostitution, and Rev. Dr. Ormond wanted a public convention called to discuss the evil, but action on this was postponed. Rev. F. R. Wotring was appointed to open the discussion at the next meeting, on "Gambling and Theatrical Amusements" and the Association adjourned.

A Grateful Odor

Indicative of health and purity, is communicated to the mouth by the sweet scented SOZODONT, which makes the teeth as white and as radiant as polished porcelain, and contains no ingredient that is not highly beneficial to soth gums and teeth. WFMW

Rubber Hand Stamps.

Banks, merchants, manufacturers, railway, telegraph, express and insurance companies and business men generally will find Rubber Hand Stamps particularly adapted to their use. They are acknowledged to be unequaled for all business purposes. They work noiselessly, and make a sharp, clear impression, avoiding all danger of cutting the paper, as is frequently the case with metal stamps, and are much cheaper and more durable. For marking clothing, printing cards, envelopes, labels, bill-heads, wrapping paper, tags, grocers bags, &c., they are unrivaled. The elastic surface makes it far superior to metal type for marking linen or other fabrics, as it adjusts itself to the fibers of the cloth without the least injury. Rubber Dating, Canceling, Self-Inking Stamps, Rubber Printing Presses, Self-Inking Marking Wheel, Name Stamps, Monograms, Stencils, &c., made to order by M. J. Clancy, No. 94 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. mh9-28w

TEETH! TEETH!

Great Reduction.

January 5.—From this date I will for $6 extract the teeth without pain and furnish as beautiful, strong, first-class, durable, good fitting, well made, finely finished serviceable and natural appearing set of teeth as is made in the world for $8 and warrant them for life. My work has stood for twenty years superior to all others.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
Surgeon Dentist, 278 Penn Avenue.

Wizard Coin Holder.

Every reader should avail themselves of the exceedingly liberal offer of the Wizard Manufacturing Company, of 737 Broadway, New York City.

For Years Painless Filling

Has been made a specialty by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. The Doctor is the finest operator in the State, warrants his fillings for life, and charges less than any other first-class operator.

WHEN THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE goes round without any preference being shown or any fraud committed, most people are satisfied, but not always. In a Western paper we note the plaintive growl of a lady correspondent, who says she sent to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. BOX 692, New Orleans, two dollars for a ticket in the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery and did not receive more than five hundred dollars; while the capital prize of thirty thousand dollars was sent to some boy in San Antonio, Texas. But then some people are always unreasonable.

DIED.

McCONAHY—On Thursday, February 28, 1878, at 2:15 P. M., SALLIE M. A., the beloved wife of R. W. McConahy and daughter of Anne and the late James McCallister, in the twentieth year of her age.

TAYLOR—February 28, 1878, GERTRUDE V., wife of J. C. Taylor.

STORMFELS—On Thursday morning, at 2:37 o'clock, GEORGE W., son of Peter and Elizabeth Emig Stormfels, aged two years, two months and seven days.

BENNETT—On Thursday morning, February 28, at 8:30 o'clock, WALTER THOMAS, only son of William and Emma Bennett, aged fourteen months and twelve days.

CARROLL—On Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, Mrs. MARY A. CARROLL, wife of Walter A. Carroll, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Emily Rossiter, aged twenty-four years, five months and ten days.

KYLE—On March 3, 1878, JENNIE M., wife of Rev. J. R. Kyle, in the forty-second year of her age.

BATES—On Sabbath morning, at 2:30 o'clock, JOHN BATES, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

HUNTER—On Monday morning, at 1:30 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of James L. Hunter and daughter of George and the late Sarah Amberson, aged twenty-one years and four months.

SIEBLER—At Beaver Falls, on Sabbath morning, March 3, 1878, at 7:30 o'clock, after a lingering illness, MATTHEW SIEBLER, formerly of Pittsburgh, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

BOMFIELD—On Sunday, March 3, 1878, WM. BOMFIELD, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

PENTLAND.—On Sunday March 3, 1878, at 6:30 o'clock, A. M., MYS BATHSHEBA LACOCK PENTLAND, widow of Ephraim Pentland, Esq., daughter and eldest child of General Abner Lacock, deceased, aged nearly eighty-seven years.

BRENNAN—On Sunday morning, March 3, 1878, at a quarter past seven, CHRISSIE L. son of Capt. C. L. and Sarah Kerney Brennan, aged fourteen years and eight months.

FLINN—On Wednesday morning, February 27, 1878, at 5:30 o'clock, ANDREW FLINN, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

SMITH—On Tuesday, March 5, 1878, at 8 o'clock, JENNIE, wife of John B. Smith, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Gold opened and closed at 101¼, with sales during the day at 101¾. Carrying rates 5@2 per cent. Silver at London unchanged; here, silver bars 119½ greenbacks; 118 gold. Silver coin ⅜@1¼ per cent. discount. Governments generally firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities steady.

At the Stock Exchange there was an exhibition of more bullish temper than has prevailed for some time past and prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent., with chief activity and strength in Northwests, Lake Shore, Western Union and St. Pauls. The Shore, Western Union it is said increased considerably of late. Towards the close there was a fractional reaction except in the case of St. Pauls, which were to best figures, but the tone of the market was strong. This is the last month of the fiscal year of the Rock Island road, and officers of the road say the net earnings will foot up at least 10 per cent. and probably more. The earnings for January and February were larger than during the same months last year.

Transactions aggregated 136,000 shares, of which 5,000 were New York Central, 4,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwestern, common, 15,000 preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 7,000 preferred, 8,000 Lackawanna, 1,500 Delaware & Hudson, 1,200 Morris & Essex, 1,400 Michigan Central, 1,400 Illinois Central, 12,000 Western Union and 2,000 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money active at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $269,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $373,000. Clearings $23,500,000. Sterling steady; long 84¼; short 86¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106½	5-20s, '65, new	104½
5-20s, '67	106½	5-20s, '68	108½
New 5s	103½	New 4½s	102¼
New 4 per cts.	101¼	Currency 6s	119
10-40s	104¾	10-40s, coups.	104

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	36¼	Tennessee new	35
Virginia, new	30	Virginia, old	28
Missouri 6s	103¾		

STOCKS.

W. U. T.	77½	C. C. C. & I.	30
Quicksilver	17¾	N. J. Central	15½
Do preferred	29¾	Rock Island	100
Pacific Mail	21¾	St. Paul	38¾
Mariposa	1¾	Do preferred	71¾
Do preferred	2	Tol. & Wabash	14½
Adams Ex.	100	Fort Wayne	89
Fargo Express	84½	Terre Haute	4½
American Ex.	48	Do preferred	17
U. S. Express	50¼	C. & A.	68½
N. Y. Central	93¾	Do preferred	98
Erie	9¾	O. & M.	7¾
Do preferred	21¾	Del. & Lack.	103¼
Harlem	42	A. & P. Tel. Co	21¾
Mich. Central	60¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	130	B. & Q.	100
Union Pacific	83¾	H. & St. Joe.	10
Lake Shore	68¾	Central Pacific	95½
Illinois Central	74¼	Union	6¾
C. & N. W.	66¾	Land Grants	4¼
N. W. C.	57¾	Sinking Fund	92¾
Do preferred	65¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 6.—Consols for money and account, 95 8-16; 5-20s '65, 103¾; do. '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104¾; Erie 10; do. preferred, 23½; Illinois Central, 76; Pennsylvania Central, 29¾. Spirits of turpentine 24s 9d.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes 111f 90c.

ANTWERP, March 6.—Refined petroleum 27½.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton 6 1-16@6 3-16d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 21,000 bales; American 9,300. Cuba white wheat, clear 11s@12s; do club 11s 8d@12s 4d; red western spring 9s 6d@10s 8d; do winter 10s 10d@11s 4d. Flour—western canal 24s 6d@—. Corn—old western mixed, 28s 6d@28s 9d; new, do 26s 6d@26s 9d. American Oats 3s. Barley 3s 4. Canadian peas 5s. Beef—prime mess 85s. American lard 37s 6d. Fine American cheese 69s. Bacon long clear, 27s; short clear, 27s. Fine American tallow 40s 6d. Spirits petroleum 7½d; refined 10½d. Linseed oil 20½d. Common rosin 5s 4d; pale 12d. Turpentine 26d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 6, 1878.

No changes worthy of special mention have occurred since our last report. A gradual improvement is noticeable and a good spring trade is anticipated shortly.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter—Lower grades are in moderate demand and in absence of better stock, customers buy it under protest, because they cannot better themselves, but generally at prices to suit the buyer. Worked over, stale and pickled butter after begging around a while at what will you give for it, goes down to grease price a loss to the shipper.

Good table butter is scarce, and the demand ahead of supply. Strictly choice stock sells, on arrival, at outside quotations.

Eggs—Dull. Receipts of fresh eggs large and in excess of present demand with large accumulation of stock. Pickled guaranteed eggs hardly asked at any price, and advise entry little or no shipments, as they do not pay expenses.

Poultry—Very scarce and dressed chickens, ducks and geese in good demand. Live poultry is wanted.

Apples—Receipts are almost entirely of the medium and lower grades. Fancy and choice are scarce and bring good prices.

Potatoes—Market dull, demand light, moving but slowly and in small lots only.

Cider—Is in good supply, but choice sweet sells readily at quotations. Crab apple cider is in good supply and slow.

Beans—There is a liberal supply with a quiet market and easy prices.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $4 00@4 50; medium, $1 75@2 00; inferior, $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00 medium, $1 75@1 80; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 25@28c; prime roll, 22@23c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 12½@13½c; common to fair 10@11c; New York 13½@14c; Switzer 12@14c; Limberger 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $8 00@9 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush box $3 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 12½@13c per doz. limed, 5@7c.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per lb, 4½@5¼c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Hickory nuts, 75c@$1 00; shellbarks, $1 00@1 25.

ONIONS—Red per bbl $1 50@1 75; yellow $2 25 yellow, per bush 75@80c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 38@40c; mixed lots, 30@40c; do from store, 40@45c; in bbls, $1 25@1 50. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, 2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens, 55@65c per pair; ducks 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per lb 11@12c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c, turkeys 13@14.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; timothy, $1 50@1 65; mammoth cloverseed, $3 00@6 00.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Quiet and firm at quotations. Transactions very few.

Corn—Very little doing in this market and prices about firm.

Oats—Are quiet with no alteration in prices. Supply moderate.

Barley—Is in good supply and at quotations.

Flour—There is an easy feeling in this article, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate, and steady consumptive demand.

Buckwheat flour—The supply is fully up to the demand, and prices easy.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 28@1 30; Southern white, $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 25@1 28; medium do, $1 22@1 25; northwestern spring, $1 10@1 20.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@47c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Prime white 32@33c per bushel; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c ₱ bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75 per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $9 25@9 50; white wheat, $7 00@7 25; red wheat, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin, $6 25@6 50; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; Rye flour $3 75@4 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl; $2 00@2 25 per 100 lbs.

CORNMEAL—58@60c per bushel

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 60 ke gs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prairie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 00@17 00; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00 chopped corn and oats, $18 50@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery line, coffees continue weak and the sugar market is about fair. Other articles unchanged. Provisions are unsatisfactory and show very little signs of improvement.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee		Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	21 @21½c	Good do do	40
Choice Rio	20 @20½c	Good molasses	35c
Prime Rio	20 @20½c	Black	25c
Good Rio	19 @—		
Ordinary Rio	17 @—	Standard A	9¾
Java	28 @—	Melrose's do	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B	9¼
Rio in papers	22 @—	Ref Yellows	8
Rio in bulk	21 @—	Molasses do	7½
Java in pails	27 @—	Cut loaf	10¾
Java in bulk	26 @—	Crushed	10¾
Teas.		Powdered	10¼
Young Hyson	25@60	Granulated	9¾
Gunpowder	30@60	No. 1 Molasses	8
Imperial	30@60	Strictly ch	8½
Japan	30@—	Strictly prime	8½
Oolong	35@—	Prime	8¾
Souchong	25@—	Fair	8
Spices.		Soaps.	
Carolina	7 @7½	Pearl, ₱ box	3
Starch.		N. S. Star, ₱ box	6
Pearl	3¼@4	Barnhitt's best, ₱ box	6
Silver gloss	5	Gold do	5
Pearl gloss	7¾@10	Extra olive do	8
Chicago gloss	8	N. Y. city, ₱ b	6
Chicago corn	8¾	German mottled do	6
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4
Cloves	20	Sodas.	
Cassia	15@20	Bi-carb in kegs	4½
Allspice	15@20	In assted pap's	8
Nutmegs	1 10@1 15	In assted tin's	8
Pepper	18@18	Sal soda in kegs	1½
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple in gl	75	Star, full weight	14
Prime " "	65	Stearine	10¾@11
Choice sugar syrup	50	Mould	11

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb	13@—	Pig pork clear, 100 lbs	8 75
Shoulders	8½@—	Lard, p. l. in trees	8
Breakfast bac	10@—	"	8
Dried beef, flat	11½@12	Do, ½ bbls, ₱ lb	8½
Beef tongues sugar cured, ₱ lb	6 00	Do, refined in tierces	8½
Bacon shoulders,	7¾	" ½ bbls	8¾
"	8¾	" ½ bbls	9
Bacon clear sides	9¾	sing'le caddies	11
B. short sides, do	9¾	" in 5-lb pails	11
B. clear sides, do	9¾	" in 3-lb pails	11
Hams, per lb	12 @13	" 5-lb "	10½
Pig pork clear, 50 lbs per kit	3 50	" 3-lb "	10½
		Ham sausage	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—Per lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries do $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00, new; tomatoes do., $1 15@1 30. Corn do $1 50@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $7 75; half do, $4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, per lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 4@5c; do, common do, 3@4c. do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c. do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 16@12c. do evaporated unpeeled, 12@13c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, per lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@32c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $35; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackeral $12 00; No. 3 medium mackeral, $10 00; split Labrador herring $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish, ₱ half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $3 12; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $6; Halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 10c; No. 1 herring ₱ box 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 62.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 90; London layers, new, $2 60; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 7@7½c ₱ lb; new sultanas, 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 6@6½c. Citron, 22c. Prunes, old, 8½c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do, shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20. Tapioca, 10c. Oranges per case, $6 50@7 00. Lemons, Malaga, repacked, $3 50@5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 25 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65@66c; No. 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 55@55c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white winter; 55½@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon, 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@46c; dark, 35@40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $8 00; small do, $8 50@9 00; gherkins, do, $9 50@10 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $4 50; small do, $5 50@5 75; gherkins do, $5 50@6 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 2½@2¾c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 6, 1878.

The markets fluctuated considerably today but prices did not vary much from those that ruled yesterday.

CRUDE.

United at $1 68@1 69; shipments, $1 88@1 89.

REFINED.

New York, 12¼c; Philadelphia 11¼c Pittsburgh, 11c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Upper road market opened steady but firm at $1 90 bid.

TIDIOUTE, March 6.—Market for shipment $1 85@1 87.

PARKERS, March 6.—Petroleum market steady at $1 67½ bid.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Crude, 9½@9¾c; refined 12c.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Crude 7¾@7½c; refined, 12½c.

OIL CITY, March 6.—Market opened firm, with sales at $1 69¾, advanced to $1 70, declined to $1 65¾ and closed firm at $1 67½. Shipments yesterday 34,406 barrels. Transactions to-day 203,000 barrels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1878. [Reported specially for the Post by W. G. Gish.

CATTLE.

There has been a full supply of local and about 100 cars of through cattle, and the market is very dull at prices which are a shade lower than last week. The trade in the East seems to be completely demoralized, which is caused by the recent heavy failures of the butchers, wholesale slaughterers and exporters of cattle. The Western shipper must buy them lower in the West if they expect to realize anything for their risk and trouble for handling them. We quote as follows and sales hard to effect: Extra, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, $4 87½@5 15; good, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $4 62½@4 87½; fair, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 37½@4 62½; fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4 00@4 15; stockers slow and demand light; bulls and cows $2 75@3 50.

HOGS.

The receipts have been heavy and market very bad on light grades, at prices 25c per hundred off from last report, while good Philadelphias are 10@15c off. There have been a great many light pigs here, which it is almost impossible to sell. The York men say they want them heavier. We quote: Best Philadelphias $4 30@4 40; fair do $4 20@4 30; best Yorkers, 180 to 220 lbs average, $3 80@3 90; fair do $3 65@3 75; light pigs 110 to 120 lbs average, $3 50@3 60, and not wanted. There are several lots left over unsold; prospects only fair.

SHEEP.

The arrivals have been light and all sold at about last week's prices. The quality of the offerings was common to fair, not many good on sale. We quote: Extra, 120 to 130 lbs, $5 40@5 70; good, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 10@5 30; fair, 80 to 90 lbs, $4 25@4 50; common, 70 to 80 lbs, $3 25@3 75.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Beeves—Receipts 2,700 head, against 3,068 for the same time last week; 14 carloads back on the road. The demand is weak, with prices nearly 1c off from Monday; extreme range native steers 1,160 to 1,540 lbs., 7½@10c to dress 54 and 70 lbs.; general sales 8@9c, to dress 55@56 lbs., for smooth steers 1,150@1,350 lbs. Exporters took 520 good to extra steers at 9¾@10c, an outside figure for three carloads very fine Illinois steers 1,540 lbs. Sheep—Receipts 5,800 head making 6,000 head for two days against 5,350 for the same time last week. Sales very slow, and the market closed with a heavy reduction of ½@¾c; extreme range 5½c to 6¾c; good sheep freely sold at 5¾@6c; none taken for export. Swine—Receipts 5,400 head, making 8,480 head in two days against 10,300 head for the same time last week. Market weak and tending downward; line quoted at $4 15@4 25 per one hundred pounds, with 3 carloads of Ohio corn fed, 170 lbs. at $4 20.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Cattle dull and weak without any quotable change in price; shipping steers $4 50@5 00; butchers, $3 25@3 65; cows and heifers $3 15@3 65; stockers and feeders $2 80@3 75; receipts, 1,500 head. Hogs slow and very dull on packing grades with a fair shipping demand for light; light $3 55@3 70; packing $3 40@3 50; butchers to fancy, $3 50@3 65; receipts, 4,800 head. Sheep—In good demand for fat at steady prices; common to choice $3 00@4 35; extra heavy shipping $4 50@4 75; receipts, 487 head.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 4,100 head; mixed packing dull, weak and lower at $3 35@3 60; light slow at $3 60@3 90. Cattle—receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 1,400 head; few choice here; shipping active; steers $3 75@4 50; shippers and stockers active and unchanged at $2 50@3 75; butchers' in fair demand; steers $3 25@3 85; cows $2 30@3 60; bulls $2 00@3 50. Sheep—receipts, 800 head; shipments, 500 head; good city demand at $3 75@5 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton firm at 11@11¼c; futures weak. Flour—Receipts, 8,000 barrels; demand limited; No 2, $2 75@3 65; superfine western and State $4 00@4 65; common to good $4 80@5 00; good to choice $5 05@5 85; white wheat extra $5 95@6 50; extra Ohio $4 80@6 75; St. Louis $4 85@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 40@8 00. Rye flour quiet at $3 00@3 75. Cornmeal dull; western $2 50@2 90. Wheat heavy; receipts, 67,000 bushels; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 18½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 25@1 25½; No. 1 spring, $1 27@1 28½; No. 2 red $1 32½; No. 2 Northwest, March, $1 22@1 24¾. Rye steady; No. 2, western 71c. Barley quiet and steady; prime No. 1 Canada 92c. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn about steady; receipts, 79,000 bushels; western mixed ungraded 48@54c; steam white 50@54½c; No. 2, 54@55c. Oats firm; receipts 21,000 bushels; western mixed 35@35½c; white western 36@37c; No. 2 Chicago, 33½c. Hay—shipping 65c. Hops firm; western 5@8c. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 14¼@17¼c; jobbing 14¾@18¼c gold. Sugar very firm; fair to good refining 7½@7¾c; prime 7¾c; refined 8½@10c. Molasses—New Orleans at 22@48c; foreign nominal. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 7¾c; refined 12½c, united $1 09@1 10. Tallow steady at 7 9-16@7¾c. Turpentine unchanged at 32c. Rosin steady at 55@62½c. Eggs steady; western 10@13c. Leather dull; hemlock sole, Bueno Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights 20@22c; California and common 15@16c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 32@35c; pulled 18@44c. Unwashed 10@24c. Mess Pork heavy at $10 25@10 50. Beef dull; western long clear middles scarce and easier at 5¼c; western hogs scarce and nominal at 4¾c. Lard—prime steam $7 20@7 25. Butter steady; western 17@22c. Cheese steady at 7@13½c. Whisky dull and heavy $1 06@1 06¼. Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake quiet and steady at $17 12½@17 25c; pig iron firm and unchanged; Russia sheeting $10 50@11 00, gold; nails unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINN